The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Preparations for the Grant Ratification Meeting.

A Couple of Ulster County Reformers.

Progress of the Canvass in New-York State.

The Tammany Candidate's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

One of the Straws which is Breaking the "Organ's" Back.

The Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met at Twenty-third-street and Broadway last evening. Hugh Gardner occupied the chair, and John O'Brien and William Drummond acted as Secretaries. It was resolved to hold a grand ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, Tuesday, July 23, and a committee of twenty-one members, one from each Assembly district, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Ratification Committee then went into session, and various committees were appointed to attend to the different preparations for the mass-meeting.

The Greeleyites at the Glenham Hotel.

The Tammany Republican "National" Committee issued oceans of ink and acres of foolscap yesterday, in their futile efforts to write down Grant. Old Chappaquack, the Tammany pet, called in during the day, and had a pow-wow with Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, about some way to beat Grant. The two parted without coming to a solution of the problem.

Col. George W. Anderson, of Missouri, went to Montclair, N. J., where he spoke last night. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick leaves for Bangor, Me., today, to blow Greeley's trumpet on the 19th of July next. The following individuals have been detailed to stump for Greeley among the men on the other side of the "bloody chasm" in North Carolina: Carl Schurz, Senator Lyman Trumbull, Ex-Gov. Walker, West Virginia; Ex-Senator Doolittle, Col. Wm. Grosvenor, Ohio; Gen. S. F. Carey, Gen. G. W. Anderson, W. A. Saunders, colored, Maryland, and several others of no prominence.

The Tammany candidate spent the greater part of the day at the Lincoln Club, surrounded by men with grievances, whose lamentations were as heart-rending as those of Jeremiah. B. Gratz Brown is considered out of danger.

A Greeley Bolt on Long Island.

The Greenport *Republican Watchman*, and the Port Jefferson *Independent Press*, the most influential of the four Democratic newspapers published in Suffolk County, in this State, refuse to advocate the election of Greeley and Brown. The former is edited by Hon. Henry A. Reeves, of Fort Lafayette notoriety, and later member of Congress from the first district, who remarks: "Without caring to indulge in useless repining, which would be silly, or to waste words in angry denunciation, which, however sharply provoked, might be undignified, we repeat that we believe Greeley to be the weakest and worst candidate who could have been presented for Democratic votes, and we shall never advise Democrats to vote for him."

The editor of the *Press*, after denouncing the Baltimore Convention as a "packed body," and putting a number of tough conundrums relative to Greeley's recanting of his former beliefs, concludes the article as follows:

"We have opposed this shameful selling out of the Democracy to the best of our means and ability, and now the act has been consummated, we see no reason why we should turn squarely around and defend it."

Third Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Republicans of the Third District will hold a meeting at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner Grand and Elizabeth streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Hon. Hugh Gardner and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

Ulster County "Reformers."

Ulster County has a population by the last census of 84,000. There were 7,907 Republican votes cast for Secretary of State in the November election—the vote on the State ticket being considered in the county a strictly party one. A short time ago an address indorsing the Cincinnati Convention and the nomination of Greeley was circulated among the Republicans of the county. It was signed by thirty-six persons, and one of these, it is reported, has since said that he never authorized the use of his name. The majority of the signers are men with a grievance. For example, Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, a leader of this Greeley gang, was, it is said, at one time, a clerk in the United States Treasury. He was then made Census-taker for Green and Ulster Counties, under United States Marshal Sharpe. After the census was completed, during which time he pretended to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Administration, he was left without an office. He then became an applicant for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth Congressional District, Ulster and Greene Counties. He was unsuccessful. The office of Postmaster of Ellenville, Ulster County, became vacant, and he wanted that position, which was cruelly withheld from him by the "creatures of the Washington Cæsar."

This was the straw that broke the camel's back. He left the party that would not keep him always in office, and flew to the party with grievances, hoping that the benevolent wood-chopper of Chappaqua—always ready to supply indigent young men desirous of going West with a clean shirt, a toothpick, a twenty-five-cent stamp and *What I Know About Farming*—would give him an office if he was elected.

Hasbrouck is seconded by the notorious Dr. Loughran, who, sent to the Assembly last Fall by the Reformers, voted against the Committee of Seventy's charter and nearly every reform measure presented in the Legislature.

A Charge Which Cannot be Denied.

The Cleveland *Daily Leader* reminds the public of a fact which ought not to be lost sight of, and which is of some interest in its bearings on the present political contest:

"The New-York *Tribune*, which was and is now, under the supreme editorial control of Horace Greeley, accepted from Tweed, Connolly, Mayor Hall & Co., a New-York City advertising contract, ranging from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum, with the tacit understanding that the *Tribune* was to say nothing about the gigantic expenses of the City government and frauds of the above-named managers. The *Tribune* kept its part of the contract till it was compelled to speak out by the tremendous force of public opinion, six weeks after the TIMES made its exposé of the fact that the Tammany Ring had stolen $20,000,000 from the public treasury. Mr. Greeley, as a *Tribune* stockholder, pocketed his share of the bribe. Is it any wonder that the Tammany thieves, Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny, Hall, Brennan, Wood and the rest, should have celebrated the nomination of Greeley with rejoicings, as they did yesterday?"

At the Greeley Head-Quarters.

The only animation at the Greeley Head-quarters yesterday was due to the visit of the Apache Indians, some of whom still hung around. The venerable fossils who drag out a monotonous existence there kept awake nearly half of the time, and watched their visitors with the most jealous vigilance; even while asleep, the hands of these ancient stalactites would creep to their heads, as if to assure the owners that the scalp-locks still remained. One of them went into the ante-room and locked himself in, to be secure from any danger, but the intense heat forced him to come out in about an hour and take his accustomed snooze in the exposed position of his companions. Mr. Greeley, calling in, was very indignant to find his representatives and aids-de-camp in such a somnolent state, and threatened to take them out to Chappaqua and make them chop wood. One old duffer nearly fainted at the suggestion, and seemed to take it so deeply to heart that Old Chappaquack's sympathetic orbs filled with tears, and he went away without carrying his threat into effect. The Indians were perfectly charmed with Mr. Greeley's personal appearance, and when he suggested that they should take a lot of campaign documents and distribute them through the West to save postage, they readily acquiesced. The parting advice of the Sage to the red men was to buy hoes and go West.

"A Straw."

The Tammany journal is addicted nowadays to publishing what it calls "straws," to show that the current is setting all toward Democratic success in November. Not being an "organ," it will doubtless be glad to publish the following also, which is a "straw" like thousands of others that are constantly floating into the *Tribune* office:

CONNECTICUT, July 11, 1872.

New-York Tribune:

We are a club of ten, and in January last we sent $25 for ten copies of the *Semi-Weekly Tribune* as a good Republican paper. Now that it has gone over body and soul to sham Democracy, the bargain is broken, and we want nothing to do with the paper. We never took a Copperhead paper, and we are too young to begin. Send us the balance unexpended, and stop the paper.

The Obscene Publisher's Caricatures.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

The case is entirely different, however, with an artist who was imported to work for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. This caricaturist's assaults upon Mr. Greeley are excessively malignant, although we must admit that they are not without a certain degree of cleverness. He manages very cunningly to conceal the true meaning of his pictures by pretending that they are designed to ridicule Greeley's opponents, especially President Grant and his friends. But those who give a little study to Mr. Matt. Morgan's cartoons very soon discover that the wood-chopper of Chappaqua is the true object of his satire. It is against such covert assaults, by one of their own organs, that Mr. Greeley's friends ought to protest. Our own indignation has been frequently excited by the palpable baseness of the caricaturist, who is thus pictorially persecuting the man he is employed to defend.

This feeling found vent for the first time some six or seven weeks ago, when we saw a picture in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* pretending to represent Uncle Sam introducing Horace Greeley to the Sisterhood of States. The Sisterhood was a bevy of scantily-attired females, generously displaying their voluptuous developments, and Mr. Greeley was depicted with his hand in his own bosom, gazing with a bewildered look upon the attractive Sisterhood, evidently hardly knowing what would be the proper thing to say or do under the circumstances. Uncle Sam resembles a theatrical manager, and no doubt this picture had done service before, in one of the same publisher's other pictorial weeklies—*The Day's Doings*—in which it represented some enterprising proprietor behind the scenes introducing a country visitor to the principal beauties of the "Black Crook." We thought it a villainous libel to picture Mr. Greeley looking ashamed of himself in any such equivocal company.

A Nice Man for President.

The Troy *Times* reviews Mr. Greeley's erratic and purblind course in relation to the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1867-68, of which Greeley was a member. The *Times* says:

"To show the impracticable character of Mr. Greeley, this incident of the Constitutional Convention may be mentioned: The question under discussion was a proposition for a Pardon Board to which all applications for the pardon of convicts should be referred, like the Massachusetts system. Mr. Greeley made a suggestion. It was to the effect that this Board consisting of five members should all be composed of Ex-Governors, arguing that these latter from their experience in dealing with the subject while occupying the gubernatorial chair, would be most competent for the place. Mr. Greeley was very earnest in his advocacy of the plan suggested. But some one asked Mr. Greeley whether he was sure he could find so many Ex-Governors living when their service would be wanted, and whether, if living, he could compel them to accept the office! Greeley looked a little foolish, some members laughed, and the Greeley "suggestion" was never heard of more."

Abuse and Denounce all "Soldiers"—Part of the Tribune's Bait for the South.

One of the weekly papers very justly says:

"The *Tribune* does not now for the first time sneer at that class of our citizens who served their country during the rebellion. It turned up its nose at Woodford, and has, from time to time, treated other reputable veterans with ill-concealed contempt. It referred the other day to Gen. Grant's 'sordid career,' alludes to him again as a 'jockey General,' and now it slurs as brave a soldier and as true a gentleman as treads the earth—Gen. Burnside—because he issues a call for a National Convention of the veterans favorable to the re-election of President Grant. But never mind. We do not suppose Mr. Greeley expects the support of the veterans, and therefore thinks he can afford to abuse them. The National Convention has been called at Pittsburg, Sept. 17. The men who fought with Grant in the West and the East will stand true to their old commander in the coming campaign."

A Greeley Paper which Wants the Truth Told.

The Pittston (Penn.) *Journal* is a supporter of Greeley and wants him elected President, but it is amazed at the exaggerated accounts published by the Greeley organs of his reputed strength, and demands that they shall pay more regard to the truth. Unfortunately the *Journal* is training in the wrong company, but here it shall be permitted to tell the truth for its own sake, and of its own locality. It says: "We regret that the New-York *Tribune* should have been made the channel for circulating a falsehood in regard to the Greeley meeting held in this borough last Saturday evening. There were only about thirty persons present, but the feeling was good, and that from small beginning great results may follow. The meeting on Thursday evening was also small, and the spirit less than on the previous occasion. While we heartily approve of the movements made in favor of the Sage of Chappaqua, we do not think it advisable for his friends to deceive the people in regard to them, and lies like those sent from here to the *Tribune* can but have the effect to depress the Greeley stock in this county. Our present impression is that thus far the Greeley movement in Pittston is a mixed affair. There are some honest, good, and well-meaning men connected with it, but in the main it has been engineered by irresponsible parties, who hope to gain public notoriety through it. We hope Mr. Greeley's friends hereabout will guard the organization from such designing individuals, and correct the errors which have been made at the outset."

Soldiers' Reunion.

The proposed reunion of rebel and Union soldiers in this City does not meet the approval of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, which says the movement is a bad one and thinks it "had best be permitted to pass." It explains: "The heat of a political campaign is not the time for such a gathering. When the pipe of peace is to be smoked and the hatchet buried, the cruel Ate of politics should not be present to preside over the ceremony. Such a reunion might be proper at some future time when there shall be nothing to prevent a perfect reconciliation of all. At present the understanding is good enough, and could not be made any better by this reunion of political friends. It would arouse slumbering animosities; and, therefore, the soldier feature in this campaign of peace had as well be kept in the background."

A Few Suppositions.

Recalling the desperate straits to which the Democratic Party was reduced by the overthrow of Tammany in the election last November, in this State, the Buffalo *Express* asks its readers to suppose that about that time some shrewd political intriguer, (like Senator Fenton, for example,) had gone to the Tammany ring-leaders with a proposition that might briefly be put into words somewhat like these: "Here you are in a remarkably bad fix—you and your party. This thing is going to break both of you down, for the time being. The best game you can try to play, since your sleeves are torn off and there is not one trump in your hands, is a double-shuffle game with some of us Republicans, who are anxious to beat Grant, no matter by what kind of tricks. Put your cards with ours, and let us make the deal together. Now, here is my friend Greeley, who hates Grant because he has not had the offer of a Cabinet place or a foreign mission. He is itching for a Presidential nomination, and he can make it worth your while to set him up as the Democratic nominee. Offer him your support for the Presidency next year, and he will make the *Tribune* your shield in the present emergency. He will not himself negotiate the bargain with you—he is too 'honest' for that—but I can make it for him. He and I have a perfect understanding in these matters." Of course these are all suppositions, and the *Express* merely mentions Senator Fenton because it remembers certain stories that were afloat about that time concerning alleged interviews of Mr. Fenton with Jay Gould and other prominent members of the Tammany Ring; and it asks, would it be possible to explain more rationally the course in which the New-York *Tribune* began to be steered by Mr. Greeley at the period referred to?

Greeley's Opinion of Gen. Grant.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech at Cooper Institute, 27th May*, 1868.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

From the Tribune, June 30, 1869.

GEN. GRANT A FAILURE.

Upon Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, a great number of those who had supported his election with some who had not, sought office at his hands, or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their aspirations. Most of those whom he found in office claimed that they gave him their votes; some of these he saw fit to retain; while the laws of which he is the servant required him to reduce materially the cost of the public service and the number employed in it.

Our great civil war had rendered necessary a large increase of minor functionaries; the settlement of claims to pensions, &c., had excused the retention of hundreds in place up to the close of Mr. Johnson's term; but now law and justice alike demanded that they be dismissed, to their own very general disgust. Their lamentations, mingled with the howls of the disappointed, made up a doleful dissonance, whereof the only meaning deducible runs thus: "Gen. Grant is found wanting—his Administration is a failure!"

"Failure!" How? In what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molests or threatens us? Who fears insurrection at home, or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

Consider our financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the war, while the national debt has been reduced nearly thirty millions in the four months that Gen. Grant has had his hand on the helm. The public expenditure is falling off on every side, while the revenue is up to high-water mark. Even Indian wars, if unavoidable, must be considerably reduced in cost by the facilities for moving troops and stores afforded by our two Pacific Railroads.

Yes; Gen. Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American people let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. They never failed, and never will? G. W. C.

"Grant and his policy deserve the very highest credit."—*Horace Greeley.*

"The people of the United States know Gen. Grant—have known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg; they do not know his slanderers, and do not care to know them."—*Horace Greeley.*

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—*Horace Greeley, speech Jan. 5, 1861.*

The Indiana Democratic State Ticket—Declination of Mr. De Pauw.

The paragraph in the letter of Mr. W. C. De Pauw to the Indianapolis *Journal*, in which he announces that he has declined the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, reads as follows: "In conclusion, allow me space to say that for eighteen months I have written often and said to thousands of persons that I was not, nor would I be, a candidate for Governor, nor would I accept a nomination for that or any other political position. Yet, in the face of these declarations, I was, without my knowledge or consent, nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. While, for a proper reason, I agreed not to publish my declination until this day, I have declared, constantly and unwaveringly, that I would not accept, and it had been so published in the *Journal* more than once."

The Business Interests.

In a sensible review of the probable effects of the election of either of the two candidates for President upon the business interests of the country, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says, after describing the policy of the Republican Party upon financial matters: "Under these wise rules, and by an intelligent and efficient practice of them, the United States has been highly prosperous. The people know where they stand, and where the Administration stands on those questions most vital to our prosperity and to the stability of business. All that can trouble them is that which relates exclusively to the future. If Gen. Grant is elected, the country will move on steadily and prosperously as before. That much is certain. If Mr. Greeley and his motley, piebald following should come into power, as respects our business prospects, chaos, for aught we know, may come again. It is useless to say that Mr. Greeley will not run counter to the will of the people. If he does not, it will be for the first time in a long life. He is known to hold some of the wildest and most contradictory theories as respects the management of the Treasury. The country cannot now afford any trifling with its material interests, with its thousand industries on land and sea, its railroads, its manufactures, its great mercantile marts, by trying the experiment of placing a philosophical and sophistical theorist at the head of an Administration which can lock or unlock the gate that leads to national prosperity at any moment. Such trifling would be 'Midsummer madness' indeed."

Political Matters in Michigan.

It is now understood in Michigan that the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor has narrowed down to these four persons—Gov. Baldwin, John J. Bagley, Gen. Wm. Humphrey, and State Senator F. B. Stockbridge. The Detroit *Tribune* understands that Gov. Baldwin's position is one of entire passivity: if nominated, he will accept and serve for a third term, but he pushes no "claims" and makes no effort. The name of Moses V. Aldrich, which was presented for the nomination, has been withdrawn at his request. On the Democratic side C. C. Comstock is named for nomination, and one paper calls for Austin Blair as a Liberal Republican candidate. The aspirants to seats in Congress in both parties are numerous, and the contest in several districts promises to be animated.

The Canvass in Illinois.

The Illinois Republican Committee will meet in Chicago on Thursday, to take final action for setting the campaign ball in motion. Appointments for meetings and addresses by distinguished speakers will be arranged and other preliminaries made for the earnest work of the campaign. The Chicago *Journal* says: "The feeling for Grant and Oglesby is very strong in all parts of the State; and the nomination of Greeley and Koerner—old grannies, both of them—has greatly improved their prospects. The campaign in Illinois, nevertheless, will be one of the most energetic and exciting we have ever witnessed, and we urge our friends to prepare for the liveliest kind of a fight."

Vice-President Colfax.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's health will prevent his taking a very active part in urging publicly the election of the Republican ticket, during the Presidential campaign, but his earnest desire for its success has been already well assured. Speaking of his intentions the South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* says: "Mr. Colfax expects to speak here before the campaign closes, and he 'takes part' now in the Presidential contest by unreservedly declaring himself, on all occasions, for the election of Grant and Wilson, and the entire Republican ticket. His laborious canvass of 1870, when he spoke eleven times in his old district, and traveled and spoke besides all over the State, and which he publicly announced as his last active political canvass, so undermined his health as to result in a severe prostration the following Spring, which nearly cost him his life. He intends this year, therefore, to have a season of rest and quiet for the first time in twenty years, free from the toil and excitement of public speaking. But his name having been before the Philadelphia Convention with his consent, he promptly and cheerfully indorsed its nominations by telegraph on the instant, and afterward in speeches at Washington and in this city."

Does Not Recollect its Own Articles.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette.

The New-York *Tribune* is finally compelled to admit that in 1861 it wanted the rebels, on their return, to "find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children." But it says that Mr. Greeley neither wrote it, nor directed anybody else to write such stuff. We should be glad to believe so, but the *Tribune* has already proved its short memory by denying inferentially that "such stuff" had appeared at all in its columns. The fact that a similar paragraph appeared eight days before, as we have already shown, proves that the paper was following a course directed by its editor, even if he did not actually write the articles in question. We suppose there is no doubt that Mr. Greeley has controlled the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, although its news and literary departments, to which it owes so much of its reputation, have been under the management of younger men.

The Twelfth Illinois District.

Much to the regret of many of the Republicans of the Twelfth District of Illinois, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom declines to be a candidate under any circumstances for election to Congress. Among those now mentioned in connection with the nomination are Major J. W. Smith, of Springfield; Col. N. M. Knapp, of Winchester, and Capt. Brearly, of Jacksonville. The Democrats of the district, meanwhile, are having a bitter fight over their nomination, Hon. J. M. Epler, of Jacksonville, and Hon. James C. Robinson, of Springfield, being the rival aspirants. The Democratic Convention met in Jacksonville on the 11th inst., and had it proceeded to nominate, Epler would have been the successful candidate by a decided majority; but Sangamon and Christian Counties refused to send delegates on the ground that the basis of representation was unfair, and threatened a bolt if the nomination was not postponed. Epler's friends became alarmed, and consented to an adjournment until Aug. 7.

The Canvass in this State.

The game of brag is kept up most vigorously by the Greeley organs of this State. Readers of the TIMES have received trustworthy information from the several counties, and know that these assumptions of strength are unfounded, or grossly exaggerated. On the same head the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"Last year the same persons told us we should be defeated by an overwhelming vote. One of the Republicans who has followed Mr. Greeley—a politician of prominence—remarked to us during the canvass that the Republican Party would be beaten by fifty thousand. He and others like him felt sore at the result of the State Convention. They gave us no help in the fight. The *Tribune* rendered no assistance whatever—its evident coldness, on the contrary, serving to dampen the Republican side. Scarcely a Republican now for Mr. Greeley contributed by word or vote to the Republican strength. And yet in spite of these obstacles we won a brilliant victory. The triumph was won by the better class of thinking, business men, who felt the importance of the stakes at issue. The contest of this year will be very much like it. The same class of men enlisted in New-York and throughout the State then on the side of reform will now be largely on the side of Gen. Grant. New-York can be made as safe for him as Vermont."

South Carolina State Politics.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* is at last willing to admit that there is "a sincere purpose on the part of the authorities at Washington, and of such Republican leaders in the State as are not rogues, to do something for South Carolina;" and it says that with this understanding it would aid the Grant Party in the State election, but not in the Presidential contest. It says: "If the Reform Republicans really desire the co-operation of the white men, on a basis honorable and fair to both parties, for the purpose of defeating the State Ring, let them make a separate State canvass. Let them call a convention purely of themselves, adopt a platform and invite the white people to join them on it for State purposes solely. There will then be no difficulty in the matter at all. The white people will join their clubs, speak at their meetings, and send canvassers throughout the State to address the people. It will be a movement purely for local reform, such as that which was made in 1870, with this important difference, that the colored people and Republicans will inaugurate and lead the movement instead of the Democrats. Each party will thus be left untrammeled in its choice of a President."

A Hundred Ogdensburg Democrats Oppose Greeley.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that the nomination of Greeley by the Democrats is having a good effect for the Republican cause in St. Lawrence County. Old Republicans have had their old spirit aroused by the appearance of their old enemy under a deserter from their ranks as its leader; while the Democrats are demoralized, and the growling committee, self-appointed, is becoming so large that it promises to outnumber the acquiescing party. "There are more than a hundred Democrats in this town," says the *Journal*, "who have never wavered in their devotion to their party, who openly denounce the Baltimore candidate, and declare they will never support him."

General Notes.

Hon. J. C. McGrew, of West Virginia, declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Hon. J. Procter Knott, of Kentucky, says with much warmth that he does not intend to be an Anti-Greeley candidate for Congress.

The Labor Reformers of Pennsylvania have nominated Francis McAdams, of Philadelphia, for Auditor-General, in place of Elias Billingfelt, resigned.

The Republicans of Arkansas will hold a State Convention in Little Rock on Wednesday, Aug. 21, to nominate State officers, electors and Congressman at large.

The Republican Convention for the First District of Minnesota on the 10th inst. nominated Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, by acclamation, for re-election to Congress.

A few Greeleyites fired sixteen guns in Warwick, Orange County, last week. When the noise reached the Greeley organs, the guns had multiplied themselves to one hundred, and the pigmy crowd was swelled to enormous proportions.

The united State ticket of the Democrats and Reformers in Louisiana has alarmed Warmoth and his associates very much. It seems to secure his defeat, at any rate. The New-Orleans *Republican*, his personal organ, despairingly charges that it is the result of a conference with the Grant Radical leaders, and was formed with their approval.

Local Notes.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association will raise a banner in the Sixteenth Ward, on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, to-night. Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Charles W. Blakie, President of the Association, will address the assemblage.

The Second Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening, at No. 164 Chatham-street, the President, George Leak, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Grand Central Club: Henry J. Leak, Richard Dwyer, A. J. Aaron, Robert Welsh and Samuel Cook.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Seventh Ward was held last evening, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, Capt. J. E. Dowley presiding. A resolution was adopted, approving of the call of the Veterans' National Committee for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, at Pittsburg, on Sept. 17 next. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

At the late banner-raising of the Seventh Assembly District Association in University-place, the City authorities stopped a proposed display of fireworks and the playing of a band of music at the head of a procession, because the Association did not procure a permit. Permits are never demanded when the Tammany gang see fit to make night hideous in honor of some pet pot-house politician.

On Saturday evening last the Tammany men of the Fifteenth Ward met at the Devos House, Bleecker-street, and formed themselves into a Greeley campaign club. Last evening twelve of the members met for the purpose of transacting business, but in consequence of the "old rye" they had imbibed during the afternoon all they were capable of doing was to attempt to form a club by electing a second time the same officers they elected on Saturday.

The informal meeting of delegates in answer to a call of the Young Men's Republican Association was held last evening at the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets. The meeting, over which Mr. G. R. Deane, Jr., presided, was to arrange a time and place for the first regular meeting of a general Committee of the Association, and other matters concerning its organization. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

THE SOLDIERS.

Responses to the Call for a Mass Convention at Pittsburg.

Officers and Privates Enthusiastic for the Hero of Appomattox.

The East and West Join Hands in the Movement—Andersonville Not Yet Forgotten—No Sympathy for Tammany's Candidate.

The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received in response to the call for a National Mass Convention of soldiers and sailors, to be held at Pittsburg on the 17th of September next:

GRANT THE CANDIDATE OF THE SOLDIERS, NOT OF THE POLITICIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1872.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Chairman Veterans National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City:

GENERAL: I beg to assure you of my most hearty approval of the call for a general Convention of soldiers and sailors of the late war, to meet at Pittsburg on the 17th of September next.

When Gen. Grant was first nominated, the voice of the soldiers and sailors was unanimously and enthusiastically expressed at our Convention at Chicago, and was gloriously seconded by the delegates of the loyal masses in the Republican Convention the following day, notwithstanding the well-known fact that many Republican politicians were opposed to the soldiers' choice. Now, the great voting masses of the Republican Party, appreciating the integrity and wisdom of the Administration, have, through their instructed delegates at Philadelphia, again tendered us our chief as a candidate for the Presidency, and again he is bitterly assailed and violently opposed by the politicians who did not succeed in dictating his policy or controlling his patronage, and it is not only proper but exceedingly important that we assemble and respond to their announced confidence, and desire in terms as honest and earnest as they expressed them, and give them the positive assurance of our hearty indorsement of their action, and make known our great anxiety that the Government shall continue in its present policy, and under control of its friends who preserved its integrity and its honor, and that it may be shielded from those who seek to seize it for purely personal purposes and divide its favors and its revenue with its enemies. I will be with you at Pittsburg, and have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. W. RICE,

Late Brevet Major General, from Iowa.

THE DANGER OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 6, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Secretary Veterans National Committee:

DEAR SIR: The address of your Committee meets my conviction of the duties the extraordinary crisis of the country devolves on the loyal men who stood by the old flag and put down the rebellion.

The spectacle of a "new departure" that has taken such shape as to harmonize the Copperhead Democracy of the North and the rebel Democracy of the South, with the so-called Liberal Republicans, headed by Mr. Greeley, is really cause of alarm. Should this departure succeed in the purpose of its leaders and break up the Republican Party, it is not impossible that our children would be tenting on our old camp-grounds fighting again gigantic, organized rebellion.

I am therefore the more earnest in my desire to see a full and fair expression of the sentiments of the veterans towards the present chief magistrate, and I think that their sentiments will have potential influence with the honest millions of loyal people who have not yet forgotten their gratitude to that army and its illustrious chief who saved the Federal Union.

In my judgment the re-election of President Grant at this crisis is quite as important to the country as his promotion to the supreme command of the army was in the darkest days of the rebellion. He conquered the rebellion then, he will preserve the costly results of its sacrifices now, if re-elected.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

B. S. ROBERTS,

Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army.

GREELEY ON EVERY SIDE OF EVERY QUESTION.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Noticing in the Press dispatches the call for a meeting of soldiers and sailors who approve the action of the Philadelphia Convention, to be held at Pittsburg on the 17th of September, I take occasion to say that this movement has my most earnest sympathy.

The coming campaign will be one of great importance; as much so, perhaps, as any that has occurred since the foundation of the Government. The results of our four years' of terrible war are at stake, and they can only be secured by the election of our old chief, U. S. Grant. In my opinion he has shown himself as great in managing civil officers as in leading armies. Our country has never been more prosperous and happy than under his administration. Our public obligations have been met even before they were due. All our great financial interests feel that sense of security and permanence which they could not feel under a Government presided over by that poor old vacillating demagogue, who has been on every side of every public question for the last thirty years—Horace Greeley.

I shall endeavor to be in Pittsburg at the meeting, and shall be pleased to renew the associations so dear to me formed during nearly four years of active service in the late war. Wishing the movement the most complete success, I remain, Yours very truly,

A. M. EDWARDS,

Late Colonel Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry.

Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York.

Gen. Julius White, of Chicago, says: * * * "Please enroll my name as one of those who favor such an assemblage; and if it be not out of place, let me now express the hope that the men who defended the country in its time of peril, will not deem our abandonment of the party, for whose principles they fought, a safe thing to do at present, if ever."

NOT READY FOR A REBEL COPARTNERSHIP.

Wm. A. Schmitt, late Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier-General, says: "I hereby inform you of my hearty indorsement and approval of the call for a Convention of Soldiers and Sailors on the 17th of September next, at Pittsburg, to ratify the nomination of our glorious leader, U. S. Grant, and his associate on the ticket, Henry Wilson. In the same month, (September,) six years ago, a similar Convention met in the same place to condemn the attempted rule and prevent the transfer of the control of Government from the hands of the grand Republican Party to those of the Rebel Democracy. I had the honor and pleasure to be present at that Convention as a delegate from the great State of Illinois. A similar attempt, in my opinion, is being made at this time to place the country in the hands of those who would, if they could, have destroyed it. For one, I am not ready to sell out to rebels, or to even form a copartnership with Democrats; therefore, I propose to adhere to the principles for which I fought, and stand by the men with whom and under whom I stood in the fore-front of battle. Circumstances permitting, I shall be in Pittsburg."

STEALING UNION UNIFORMS.

E. P. Hill, late private First Marine Heavy Artillery, says: * * * "I hope there will be a large attendance at Pittsburg, and shall be there if possible. This Greeley movement is simply the old rebel trick of stealing our uniforms."

Wm. M. Perkins says: * * * "I hereby tender you the heart and hand of a 'high corporal,' desiring most earnestly to add my feeble effort for the furtherance of the glorious object in view, viz., the exterpation of the least and last remains of rebeldom from our midst, whether it comes from the Southern fire-eater or the Northern renegade. I believe that such results can only be achieved by the continuance in power of the present efficient Administration, and I am one of many who hold the opinion that chaos and civil turmoil would follow the election of such a vacillating office-seeker as Horace Greeley to the head of this nation."

A VOICE FROM ANDERSONVILLE.

A. T. Decker, late Corporal Company L, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, says: * * * "In the campaign of 1864 I was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, and was in Andersonville ten months. I weighed just ninety-six pounds when I came out of that fearful place, and I now feel no inclination to join hands with Horace Greeley and the rebels and copperheads who advocate his election. Let us re-elect Gen. Grant, and give Horace an opportunity to tell us more of 'what he knows' about farming, so that we may cultivate our 160 acres intelligently."

Joseph L. D. Riker, late private Company C, Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, says: "I approve most heartily this call, and I thank you and those associated with you for your zeal in so good a cause. God bless our President."

Capt. John McGeenan says: * * * "The men who both by land and sea followed the lead of such Captains as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, Porter, Dupont, and others, who so nobly did their duty in their proper spheres, will not fail to do their whole duty by the country in its present crisis." * * *

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

E. L. Campbell, late Colonel Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier-General, says: * * * * "I have taken no active part in politics for six years past, but the recent unholy alliance of our natural enemy with those who should be ashamed of the association makes me feel much like rendering such service as I may be able to do toward combating and defeating it. Please enroll me for Pittsburg."

Wm. Hemstreet, formerly Captain Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, says: * * * "I have never held any civil office nor asked for any; and I am just as enthusiastically in favor of Gen. Grant's re-election as I was for his first election. I think for myself as one of the people, and from the time I first met Grant on the mud flats at Cairo, in 1861, until now, I have only unqualified admiration of him as a product of Americanism. I intend to fight his defamers, as I have from the first his enemies in front of him."

L. M. Tuxal, late private One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, says: * * "I beg to state that having been a soldier in the late war for four years, I most heartily approve of the movement and indorse the object thereof to the fullest extent."

Thomas Brown, late private Company D, Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, says: * * * "Please 'count me in' in any undertaking your committee may think proper to commence in order to support Gen. Grant and his Administration."

A REBEL FLANK MOVEMENT.

Enos G. Burr, late Private Eighteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, says: * * * * "The nomination of Mr. Greeley by a few so-called 'Liberal Republicans,' working for and in the interest of the Democratic Party in its new departure, will avail nothing if we and our leaders are watchful and active; and if he is elected by men who have hated and cursed him for years, but who have now overcome and bound him upon the funeral-pile of political death, we to a certain degree will be responsible for the results. But it seems to me that the loyal men of the country cannot allow so great a change to come to pass. We must remember that it is our old enemy trying to flank us—Jeff. Davis and all united with him—to destroy our Republic.

Can any of our comrades so easily forget their brothers moldering under Southern soil from starvation, caused by unprincipled foes, and can they forget their own hardships in the work of overcoming that foe?" * * * * * *

J. E. Morrison, late private Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, says: * * * "I believe every soldier and sailor in North-west Ohio will heartily indorse this cure. To my knowledge, there is not one Republican in this county supporting Greeley. The Democrats are sore at the proposed sale to be made at Baltimore on the 9th inst. With Greeley nominated, the Democratic Party will be divided, and Grant, with every sail filled by a favoring breeze, will sail over the course triumphantly, and come to an anchorage in the White House again in November." * * *

Private C. W. Hazzard says: * * * "By all means let us have a bumper at Pittsburg! Our experience of a former convention at the same place will warrant the going ahead with this. The Pittsburg boys will come right up with the work of getting ready and being ready, I am sure." * * *

Jas. E. Montgomery, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, says: * * * "I hope to be able to be present at the meeting of soldiers and sailors, to be held at Pittsburg, on the next anniversary of the battle of Antietam, and shall do all in my power to induce others to unite in the movement."

STANDING BY THE OLD COMMANDER.

Private William McCarrick says: "I heartily approve the object of the call issued by your Committee to the veterans of the late war, and I assure you it gives me the greatest pleasure to urge on all, and especially my former comrades, the necessity of standing by their old commander in this trying hour, instead of yielding the country to the hands of still unrepentant rebels."

Robert M. Davies, late Captain Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, says: "As one of the veterans who served under Gen. Grant during the war, allow me to express my approval of the objects of the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. I am as well satisfied with Gen. Grant's management of civil affairs as I am sure I was myself and all loyal men were with the brave and gallant manner in which he gave the country peace. I, for one, shall stand under his banner and gladly hail him as my next President."

H. S. Hendee, late Surgeon One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York Volunteers, says: "In common with those who served their country against treason and rebellion, I rejoice with my whole heart at the call for the Veterans' Convention, at Pittsburg, Sept 17. It will have the presence of many, and the sympathy of all loyal men in the nation. The soldiers and sailors have no sympathy or respect for the vacillating advocate of Spiritualism, Fourierism, Brown Breadism, Jeff Davisism, Tammany Hallism, and, finally, whisky Democracyism and his own isms besides; but they have confidence, sympathy, respect and love for those 'who never faltered in our country's greatest danger,' and will heartily support the hero of a hundred battles and the honored and favorite son of the Republic, Gen. U. S. Grant."

TRUST THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Private C. W. Kilborn says: * * * "Such an expression in favor of Grant and Wilson as will be given by the proposed Convention must have its weight with the people, who still regard the wishes of those who for their sake and that of republican principles placed themselves between them and all harm. The country trusted the army and navy then and was saved. Has its faith and confidence in them ceased now? It cannot be." * * *

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Attempt to Unite the Straight-Out Democrats and the Labor Reformers.

NEW-YORK, July 15.—The following political correspondence transpired here today, and is furnished to the Press by the parties signing it:

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

Horace H. Day, Vice-President National Labor Union:

MY DEAR SIR: Remembering our old intimacy and your constant adherence to principle, I desire to suggest a line of action for your consideration. Can you not hold your Convention in Louisville on the 3d of September next, and see whether there cannot be a common basis of action against the monopolists and spoilsmen in the two Radical parties? Yours truly,

BLANTON DUNCAN,

in behalf of the Straight-out Democrats.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

Blanton Duncan, Esq., Chairman Straight-Out National Democratic Committee:

I have your favor of July 10, and while I am not authorized to bind the labor organization, such of its members as I have conferred with agree with me in the importance of a cordial union of all parties at this juncture in our national affairs against the monopolists and spoilsmen. Neither the Labor Union nor any other portion of the working people have any recognition in the platforms of either the Grant or Greeley parties, and hence the suggestion of a union of the Straight-out Democrats and the Labor Party, looking to the establishment of a people's party, in their own interests, is timely, and will be hailed by the Labor Reform Party with hope and joy.

I assume that the straight-out Democrats will be genuine opponents of special class legislation, and will be prepared with us to oppose all systems of legislative monopolies, including land, banks, railroads, tariffs, &c., &c. Hence myself and friends will do all we can to prepare the way, at our conference on the 30th of July, for a union with you and all honest opponents of the Grant and Greeley wings of the spoilsmen's party, restore fraternity to sections and justice to all, regardless of sex, nationality, color, or condition. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) HORACE H. DAY,

Vice-President National Labor Union.

THE ALLEGED PRIVATEER.

Custody of the Vessel Claimed by the Marshal and Collector at Newport, R. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—A letter was received at the Treasury Department today, from the United States Marshal for Rhode Island, claiming the custody of the filibuster Pioneer, under a libel for violation of the Neutrality laws. Meantime the Collector holds her under the Revenue laws, as an American vessel, she having taken out a register in March last at the Port of New-York, whence she sailed under the name of the Resolute. The Marshal's letter has been sent to the Department of State.

A Reported Elopement in Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—A rumor is in circulation here that W. G. Williams, whose clothing was found in a boat some time since, and who was supposed to have been drowned while bathing, is now in Europe, having eloped with a young school teacher. It is said that, previous to his leaving the country, Williams forged his father's name for large sums of money, which he succeeded in getting.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Reassembling of the Geneva Board of Arbitrators.

Profound Secrecy to be Observed as to the Proceedings.

Catacazy as a Vender of Stale Sensations.

Eloquent Address of Red Cloud to Hostile Indians.

What the Sioux Chief Thinks of the Great Father.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Reassembling of the Arbitrators, Agents and Counsel—The Sessions to be Strictly Secret.

GENEVA, July 15.—Count Sclopsis, President of the Board of Arbitration; Baron d'Itajuba, the Brazilian member, and Messrs. Cushing, Waite and the American agent, are already here. The English agents are expected this morning. Today's sitting will be purely formal. The proceedings of the Beard are still confidential.

GENEVA, July 15—Noon.—The English party, including Lord Tenterden, Chief-Justice Cockburn, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Messrs. Bernard, Hamilton, and Mackheim, have arrived here.

It is believed that the session of the Board will continue from six weeks to two months. There will be four sittings each week.

The English agents will make a strong contest against the American direct claims, but the prevailing impression is that the award in favor of the United States will be a large one.

The efforts of the newspaper correspondents have not availed to remove the seal of secrecy from the proceedings of the Board.

GENEVA, July 15—Evening.—The Board of Arbitration convened at 2 o'clock this afternoon and continued in session until 4 o'clock.

The members again agreed that absolute secrecy should be maintained as to their proceedings.

Daily sittings will probably be decided upon for the present. The first subject of discussion will be the principles enunciated by the Treaty of Washington.

All the Members Present—Subject of Yesterday's Discussion.

LONDON, July 15.—Special dispatches from Geneva to the London journals state that all the members of the Board of Arbitration were present at the meeting today, as were also the agents and counsel for either side, with the exception of Hon. William M. Evarts, one of the counsel for the United States. Although the Court sat with closed doors, there is reason to know that the session was occupied from the beginning with the consideration of the basis on which the deliberations of the Board are to be conducted. At the sitting to-morrow a special plan for the future course of proceedings will be discussed.

CATACAZY'S LAST CARD.

He Hawks a Pamphlet About Europe and Finds no Purchaser—How the London Echo Snubs Him.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Echo*, this evening, devotes a leading article to Mr. Catacazy's statement. The *Echo* says: "Catacazy's pamphlet, which was offered to us for £205, has been published. It fully justifies our opinion that it was not worth the money. Indeed, it is hardly worth noticing. The Ex-Minister is simply trying to justify himself." The *Echo* thinks that Mr. Fish did well to bow Catacazy out of Washington.

Catacazy's pamphlet quotes a note addressed to him by Gortschakoff, in which the latter says:

"Do not lose sight of the fact that we are not the sowers of discord. Carefully abstain from encouraging misunderstandings between England and America. The Emperor wants peace."

THE INDIANS.

Sioux of the North Accept Peace—Eloquent Address of Red Cloud to the Disaffected—What He Thinks of the Great Father.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—J. W. Daniel, Indian Agent for the Sioux, has sent a letter to Gen. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that when Little Wound left for Washington he sent men north to speak with the Indians on the Yellowstone in behalf of peace. One of these messengers has come in, and reports their mission generally successful. Mr. Daniels was to start for Fort Peck to meet Gen. Cowen on the 8th of the present month, and Red Dog, High Wolf, and Two Elk were to accompany him. About sixty lodges of Spotted Tail's people have crossed the North Platte going south. Several lodges attempted to leave the Red Cloud agency, but were turned back by their chiefs and the soldiers. Red Cloud sent a letter to the Northern Sioux, in which he says:

"I carried on the war against the whites until I went to see my great father two years ago. My great father spoke good to me. I told my people his words, and they have listened. I went to see my great father a second time. He gave me good advice. I asked for many things for my people. He gave me these things. All the whites spoke well to me. I shall not go to war any more with the whites. I shall do as my great father says, and make my people listen. Listen to me and not go to war any more. You must carry on the war yourself. I am done. Make no more trouble for our great father. His heart is good. Be friends to him and he will provide for you. Your old people and children will not starve. Take his hand and hold it fast."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disastrous Storms in England—Several Lives Lost.

LONDON, July 15.—The storms and floods heretofore mentioned by telegraph, have been particularly disastrous in Cheshire and Lancashire. Much property has been destroyed, and several cases of loss of life are reported.

Courtesies to the Officers of the American Squadron at Southampton.

LONDON, July 15.—The City of Southampton will soon give a grand banquet to Admiral Alden and the officers of the American fleet. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the fleet on the 31st inst.

FRANCE.

Gambetta's Speech on the Bastile Anniversary—Gen. Sherman in France.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Gambetta, in his speech at Laferte-sous-Jouarre, yesterday, praised the Republic as the embodiment of the principles of self-government, order and prosperity. He denounced the Conservative Party, and complimented President Thiers in high terms, declaring that his Administration had been a great success.

President Thiers entertained Gen. Sherman and party at a dinner yesterday. The foreign Ministers resident at Paris and several General officers of the French Army were among the guests.

Supposed Suicide of a Traveling Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—A man, supposed to be Charles N. H. Newhall, agent for a fire extinguisher, and residing at New-Market, Middlesex County, N. J., was taken sick in Franklin-square this afternoon, and died in a short time. As a bottle of morphia was found in his possession it is supposed he had taken an overdose. A book with orders and a bunch of keys, with a plate thereon bearing the name of Newhall, were found on him.

THE JURY DISCHARGED.

End of the First Trial of Stokes.

Irreconcilable Differences Among the Jurors—Seven for Murder and Five for Manslaughter—Intended Action in the Case.

The celebrated trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was formally brought to a close yesterday by the discharge of the jury, on the positive announcement that an agreement as to their verdict was an utter impossibility. They were locked up on Saturday afternoon, and, having twice since expressed the opinion that they could not agree, the Court was reluctantly compelled to direct their discharge. From the shooting of Fisk to the present time, through all the vexatious quibbles and legal discussions preceding the actual trial, no similar event of recent years, with the exception, perhaps, of the McFarland affair, has attracted so much public interest. The life of Fisk, replete with incidents which, recorded, read like scenes from an extravagant novel, and the manner of his death so thoroughly in keeping with his life, gave an absorbing interest to every circumstance, however trivial, connected with the man who slew him. Throughout the length of the trial, which lasted twenty-two days, the public anxiety has been always manifest, and day after day the Court-room has been crowded to excess. Yesterday morning, hours before the opening of the Court, an immense crowd of persons blocked up the entrance and the adjoining corridors to such an extent that, without the aid of an officer, it was utterly impossible to effect a passage through the packed masses. About 10 o'clock the doors were thrown open and a terrible rush was made for seats. Immediately every available space was occupied, and as the officers, who expected that the proceedings would only last a few minutes, did nothing to prevent overcrowding, everybody was admitted, and the crush was intense. Inside the railing, the familiar faces of those who have been in attendance since the commencement of the trial were visible, but everywhere the utmost anxiety was expressed as to the possibility of an agreement on the part of the jury. It was generally believed that this was impossible, in view of the action of the jury since Saturday. At 10½ o'clock, Judge Ingraham took his seat on the bench, and the jury was sent for. Meanwhile, Stokes, accompanied by his father, brother and some personal friends, entered Court and took his accustomed seat beside his counsel, Messrs. Tremaine, McKeon, Daly and Townsend. The prisoner did not look so pale or nervous as on Sunday, and evidently the decision of the jury had been communicated to him. Still his appearance indicated the listless languor of a man worn out by anxiety, combined with a sort of reckless indifference. He chatted gayly with his counsel, though he did not make much reference to the event of such vital moment to him. The jury then entered and took their seats. Their names having been called over and responded to, Judge Ingraham asked them if they had succeeded in coming to an agreement. The foreman replied that it was utterly impossible, and that their position remained unchanged. Judge Ingraham then explained the necessity which induced him to keep the jury so long together, and discharged them. The jurors then left by a private door.

In a conversation with several jurymen, it was ascertained that in the first ballot, half an hour after they were locked up on Saturday, seven stood for murder in the first degree, two for manslaughter and three for justifiable homicide. The latter endeavored to compromise by voting for manslaughter, but the seven jurors who decided on murder were unchanged in their opinions, and from that time until their discharge, they stood seven for murder in the first degree and five for manslaughter.

As soon as the jury was discharged Stokes received the congratulations of his friends. It was whispered that he was disappointed with the disagreement of the jurors. He expected an acquittal, and on Friday evening said he wished the trial was over, as he desired to leave New-York for a couple of months. It is also asserted that Mr. Tremaine expected a verdict of acquittal, though his associates were not altogether so sanguine. The prosecution have not yet determined what course to pursue in the matter, and will probably not do so for some days. The prisoner's counsel will in a short time move that he be admitted to bail, but further action beyond that has not been agreed upon.

After the adjournment of the Court, Stokes was remanded to the Tombs.

THE BRYAN AWARD.

The Summing Up of Counsel—What was the $60,000 Paid for?—The Case Adjourned Until Today.

The Stow pavement matter came up again yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, before the Commissioners, Judges Sutherland and Van Vorst and Col. Jaques. Mr. Jenny opened for the City, against the contractor, Mr. Bryan. Alluding to Mr. Bryan's contract, he said that, among other places, he got permission to lay down this pavement in Fifteenth-street, in which he (the speaker) owned property. The property-holders got together in terror, and agreed to go up to the Common Council and talk over the matter with various Aldermen. It was then discovered that the ordinances for paving these streets had been presented by Aldermen who did not live in the districts in question. It was also discovered that various Aldermen had received two hundred thousand dollars. After this, he and others had seen Mr. Bryan, who, when charged with using corruption to obtain the ordinances, did not deny it, but angrily exclaimed, "Who told you so?" The end of it was that a petition was sent up to Albany, signed by 17,000 persons. The speaker here detailed various circumstances concerning the doings at Albany in which he was corrected as to the facts by Mr. Strahan, the leading counsel for the City. He wound up by praising Mayor Hall most fulsomely, lauding him especially for vetoing the Stow pavement job.

Mr. Calvin said he should limit the argument to the questions of fraud in the contracts, which were the exact words of the statute. Quoting the decision in the case of Brown, a contractor, whose contract had been considered invalid, because the advertisements had not been published in all the City papers, he showed the reasons that had led to the legislation at Albany, under which Mr. Bryan preferred his claim. Cases of contract which had not been awarded were introduced, and righteously, into the statute, because there might be a legal liability which would compel the City to pay, but the legislative fault would prevent the City from levying upon the property-holders for the work done.

The first question on the point of evidence is, whether fraud has been found. The certificate of the Commissioners that they have found fraud, would be to sweep away from Mr. Bryan his hard-earned fortune. Yet his Honor the Mayor was frank enough to admit that he never supposed that Mr. Bryan had tampered with any one of the municipality. With regard to some of the evidence, he would read some of Mr. Jenny's testimony, which would show that individual's estimation of the sanctity of an oath. There were three points of Mr. Jenny's testimony which he could not leave. He swore that Bryan's bondsmen were bankrupt, and when asked who they were, said he did not know that Bryan had any bondsmen. Again, he swore that large portions of the Maiden-lane pavement had been taken up in consequence of its defective character, whereas, in truth, in consequence of the laying down of pipes the Stow pavement had not been laid down there at all. In the third place he had testified that Bryan had contracts to the extent of twenty miles, which was a simple exaggeration of 400 per cent.

Judge Sutherland here interrupted, and said the two questions were, first, whether the payment of the $60,000 was a fraud, and whether, if it was a fraud, it could be considered a fraud in the award, and he hoped Mr. Calvin would discuss those points.

Mr. Calvin said that the question of fraud which the Commissioners had to consider was to be confined to the award. First, because the language of the statute said so, and, secondly, because the officials who awarded the contracts to Mr. Bryan were a different set and in no way connected with the Aldermen who passed the ordinances. They had no more to do with each other than the Legislature with the jurymen in the Stokes case. There might be a fraud in the award, but a fraud in obtaining the ordinances, if there was one, was not a fraud in the award. The Commissioners did not sit to inquire into the validity of the ordinances, but into the validity of the award. Illustration after illustration might be given on this point from the practice of the law Courts. The next point was as to the legitimate evidence of fraud in the passage of the ordinances. The arguments drawn by the Mayor upon that subject were futile, because they were based upon misstatements of facts, as proved from the New-York *Transcript* of that date. Here the counsel quoted seriatim, showing that his Honor the Mayor had been altogether astray in his affirmations. His Honor undoubtedly believed that the action of the Common Council was unusual, but it could be shown that the same course was adopted exactly with Macgonigle pavement, with Fisk concrete pavement, with Nicolson pavement, with Lenox pavement, all of which his Honor the Mayor approved without a word—without a single word even upon that delectable mass, the poultice job. His Honor the Mayor says also that the resolutions were mandatory in their wording, yet this was the usual form, and he found no fault with it. He might as well say that to omit the dotting of an i or to cross the ts in a promissory note would render it invalid.

It was a question whether fraud could be found by the Commissioners, because Mr. Bryan paid large sums to a merchant. There was not a scintilla of evidence that that gentleman had paid one cent of that sum to any Alderman to obtain the passage of the ordinances. And as fraud could not be found in that matter, neither could it be in the price demanded, in the face of the evidence that Mr. Bryan made no money on the Maiden-lane contract at $5 per yard. The notorious fact could not be ignored that the creditors of this City were compelled to consider as an element in their contracts the long time they had to wait for their money. Neither could the Commissioners ignor the fact that his Honor the Mayor had not considered $5 an exorbitant price for the Nicolson pavement, a much cheaper article. Neither could the Commissioners ignor another fact that even Reform legislation could not be procured at Albany without using considerations which might be termed corrupt. He would submit that after the candid, the honorable and minute testimony of Mr. Bryan it would be impossible to accept the theory of fraud upon the mere suspicion that the friend or agent whom he had paid liberally might have given some money, or used some other consideration, to influence the passage of these ordinances.

Mr. Strahan rose for the City. He said: My learned friend made the argument that it was the object of the statute to validate contracts which were invalid by reason of some irregularities, so that the City might assess for contracts, which it was legally bound to pay. I must with deference say that I think my friend has not taken altogether the scope of this inquiry. An award need not be carried back to contracts. But where the ordinance is virtually the concession to a party to do the particular work I must ask you to consider whether you can discard from your attention all that took place prior to the passage of the ordinance. If this ordinance virtually secured the award to this gentleman, then necessarily it forms a part of the question. Then if this money paid by Mr. Bryan was paid to secure the passage of the ordinance, then it was paid to secure the award. I ask you then to believe the two in this case were identical, and to keep that consideration in your minds. If you do arrive at that result, then you must believe that the award was fraudulently obtained. The counsel on the other side has not attempted to explain for what that $60,000 was paid, but I dare assert that it was paid to obtain the passage of the ordinances which led to the securing of the award. The statute, indeed, uses the words "when there is no fraud in the award," but I hold that this cannot exclude a consideration of the ordinances, forming, as they do, the first part of the award.

Col. Sheppard spoke next as a property-holder, and claimed that he was not there by the courtesy of Mr. Bryan, but in his own inalienable right. He forcibly objected to the striking out of evidence which the Commissioners had admitted during the course of the inquiry, and asserted his full belief in the truthfulness of Mr. Jenny. He then read from a very lengthy document arguments against any limiting of the powers of the Commissioners. He had not finished at 7½ P. M., and the unhappy Commissioners adjourned the further hearing until 4½ P. M. today.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

The Supposed Case of Asiatic Cholera—Report from Dr. Hamilton, Assistant Health Inspector.

Below will be found the report of Assistant Health Inspector Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton, in relation to the case of Michael Egir, the German, who is said to have died from Asiatic cholera, in his shanty, at Sixty-seventh-street and Boulevard:

[Copy.]
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

To Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have visited the premises situated near the north-east corner of Sixty-seventh-street and the Boulevard. These premises consist of a small shanty lately occupied by a scissors-grinder and umbrella-repairer, named Michael Egir, aged forty-six years, who died under the following circumstances: On Wednesday, the 10th inst., he came home after his day's work feeling perfectly well, but very thirsty. He then drank a pint of iced cider, and in the next half hour another pint. At 9½ the same evening he was seized with vomiting and purging, attended by cramps and profuse sweating. This continued, and on the next day there was considerable depression of temperature, and finally collapse, in which state the patient died at 2½ Thursday afternoon. There was no lividity of the surface in the early part of the disease. The vomiting and purging was incessant and the colic severe. The neighborhood is free from sickness of any kind, except malarial fevers, dependant upon the necessarily imperfect drainage of this region. The premises occupied by the deceased are clean and in good sanitary condition, and have been thoroughly disinfected, fumigated and whitewashed. The drainage of this part of the City is very bad, as there are no main sewers in the street. There are many reasons why this case should not be one of Asiatic cholera as detailed in the recent report of the Deputy Coroner. These are, that the absence of any other case of choleric sickness proves that the disease of which the patient died was not epidemic in its character. As regards the symptoms and conditions of the patient, it is evident that the disease was not cholera Asiatica, but cholera morbus. First, Because the patient's illness was caused directly by an unreasonable indulgence in unwholesome food, iced acid drinks, &c., predisposed by an irritable condition of the gastric organs, and a depressed state of the system. Second, There was no diarrhea before the illness developed itself. Third, There was no rice-water discharge, as reported, the vomits and digestions being tinged with bile, and containing solid stuff, as the relations testify. Fourth, The absence in the beginning of what Aitkin terms the algide symptoms. It is unnecessary to go further. I would state that all the water drank by the patient was from the croton. I have taken all precautions should a case develop itself, and shall keep the infected district under my immediate supervision. Very respectfully,

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.,
Assistant Health Inspector.

SUICIDES.

A Druggist Attempts to Kill his Wife and Ends by Shooting Himself—Another Man Cuts his Throat with a Razor.

John Miller, a German druggist, fifty-four years of age, committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at his residence, No. 353 East Fifteenth-street. The deceased, it appears, was in very comfortable circumstances, and for several months past had been on a continual spree, and drank to such excess that his mind became unsettled. At the earnest solicitation of his friends he went to Europe, in the hope that the sea voyage and change of scene would be beneficial to him, but he returned lately without having experienced any change for the better. Since his return he had become impressed with the idea that during his absence his wife, who is said to be a very estimable woman, had been unfaithful to him, and this impression grew to be a monomania with him, and resulted first in an attempt to murder his wife, and then in taking his own life. At about 6 o'clock yesterday Miller rose from his bed, and, seizing a loaded revolver lying on the bureau in the bed-room, pointed it toward his wife. The latter seized the maniac and attempted to disarm him. A desperate struggle ensued for the possession of the weapon, during which one chamber of the pistol was fired, the ball grazing Mrs. Miller's head, but doing no injury. The woman, seizing one of her children in her arms, rushed out of the bed-room and fled down-stairs, and her husband fired one shot after her, the bullet passing through the panel of a door which she had closed behind her but a moment before. Mrs. Miller gave an alarm, and several policemen were quickly on the spot. On entering the house, Miller was found lying insensible on the floor of the front parlor with two pistol-shot wounds on the right side of the head. The pistol was lying beside him. Medical aid was summoned, but was of no avail, as death ensued in a very short time. Coroner Keenan was summoned to hold an inquest in the case.

A man named Gayles, about fifty years of age, who for upward of a year past had been lodging at the Summit Hotel, corner of Bowery and Canal-street, was found in his room, yesterday morning, lying dead on the bed, having committed suicide during the night by cutting his throat with a razor, which was found lying beside him. He was last seen alive on Saturday evening, but his non-appearance on Sunday did not cause any remark. As, however, he did not make his appearance yesterday, the door of the room which he occupied was forced, and he was found dead. Although he had been lodging at the house for upward of a year, owing to his reticence nothing is known in regard to his antecedents, relatives, or means of living. His full name could not be ascertained. It is supposed that poverty was the cause of the suicidal act.

Two Massachusetts Noses.

From the Boston Transcript, July 13.

We see no just reason why ugly noses should not be improved as well as teeth that are irregular or eyes that squint. But what is to be done where there is too much nose? The surplus portion cannot be extracted like a tooth, or twisted round like an eye. We know one, otherwise good-looking youth, whose nose was begun for an aquiline, and would have been that if it had stopped at the right point. But alas, there it took a sudden upright turn, making it a most efficient hook, on which he might hang his gold watch with perfect safety as he goes about his business. What wouldn't he pay to have that hook clipped off or pushed out of sight?

We know another man—a capitalist in an adjoining town—who has far more than his just share of the amount of nose to be divided among our common humanity, and no doubt some poor snub-nosed fellow is suffering mentally for his part of it. To say that it is "long" is to say nothing. It is his one feature, which boldly and impertinently dares you to look at any other. It asserts itself not only as the nose, but as the face, and indeed as the man. The owner feels this, and his neighbors feel it too, for much as they esteem him, they style him—or rather their boys do—"Nosey N.," to distinguish him from the other N.'s in town. Let the professor of noses or his operator come here and he would receive a corner-lot for abstracting and secreting the superfluous three-quarters of worthy N.'s nose.

NEWPORT.

The Hot Weather a Blessing to Landlords—A Newport Nuisance—Prominent Arrivals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, July 13, 1872.

The unprecedented warm weather of the month of July thus far has been a perfect God-send to our city, or to that portion of it which depend upon the Summer travel for the enlargement of its bank account. Surely the adage in this instance holds good, that "it's an ill wind that blows no one good." That the hot weather may continue, I have no doubt, is the sincere wish of all who are to gain anything pecuniarily thereby. Visiting the hotels, so as to accurately inform the public through the columns of the TIMES of the prosperity of the landlords, I ascertain that, with a few exceptions, all are having their share of patronage, and, in fact, are doing a far more remunerative business than they even dared to expect at this date; usually the great influx at the hotels does not occur until the middle or last of July. This pleasing fact causes the landlords to put away those scowling countenances, and instead don smiling and cheerful faces.

In my previous letters I have advocated, and that truthfully, of the many attractions which our little city is noted as a watering resort, but I would not have the many thousand readers of the TIMES think we are a "land flowing with milk and honey;" far from it; in common with the rest of the human family we have our faults, and just to show one of the most conspicuous I will briefly state how our zealous tradesmen appreciate the advent of the cottagers, or, in fact, anybody, who are liable in any way to use the articles which they offer for sale. As soon as the boat or cars make their appearance it is the signal for commotion and bustle among the tradesmen who have collected at the depots. It is always known beforehand what family is expected, and so as soon as the expected ones touch *terra firma*, they are accosted with the familiar words, "Won't you have my card, Sir? I represent the first-class grocery of Mr. Brown, and have been recommended to give you a call by Mr. Jenkins, (who always happens to be a prominent personage,) can't I take your order now for just a few goods?" This stereotyped phraseology is then made use of again by Mr. A., who is a first-class butcher. Mr. C. then steps forward to the now almost exasperated family and politely asks if he may have the pleasure of supplying them with their season's supply of vegetables, milk, &c. This is too much for the bewildered strangers, who immediately take refuge in their closely-covered carriage and gives the driver strict orders to drive immediately to their cottage, thinking that by so doing they will get rid of this babbling crowd. Alas! they are doomed to disappointment, for by the time they alight from the carriage the same familiar faces of the butcher, baker, grocer, hay and grain dealer, vegetable and milk peddler meet their gaze. How they reached there so soon is a mystery to them. What a sight! Here inside of the elegant inclosure an almost incredible number of deluded tradesmen, each vieing with the other to present as formidable an argument as possible to gain the family's trade for the season. If there were only one of a kind to represent the needed articles, it would not be so annoying; as it is, there are usually half a dozen of a kind, and thus the reader will plainly see that in addition to the perplexity of the household who to decide upon to be the favored ones, the aforesaid class are having somewhat of a "muss" among themselves outside. When the verdict is given who the family have chosen, a more sheepish-looking set of individuals cannot be imagined as they, at a far slower pace, wend their way homeward, or to the depots again, in search of "greener fields." This abominable practice is disgusting in the extreme, and is one of the disagreeable features at Newport, but one which, I am happy to state, is meeting with a just and merited rebuke from many of the first families who visit us; they shun them as they would a whirlpool. The writer of this paragraph has "no ax to grind" by thus showing up this abominable mode of securing trade, but he does it in a fair and impartial manner, and trusts that before another season rolls around that the practice will be stopped; if so, it will, in the opinion of all sensible persons, be far better for all the different stores of our city to let the visitors come and go to whichever one they choose. I am safe in stating that the above state of affairs is regretted very much by our community, and is regarded by them as one of the objectionable features of Newport life, and one which they are heartily sorry for.

The arrival of the New-York Yacht Squadron is looked forward to with a good deal of interest by our citizens and the visitors in general. A number of the yachts are here now, caused, no doubt, by the fact that their owners are domiciled here for the season. They are in and out of our harbor every day for a sail up and down the Narragansett Bay, and as far outside as Block Island and Point Judith.

Notwithstanding the many times that Miss Charlotte Cushman, the renowned actress, has been made to appear through the columns of the Press as having arrived at her elegant villa, I would state that she only arrived a few days ago, and has not as yet got fairly settled. Miss Emma C. Cushman, a relative, will spend the season with her. The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Count Arco, and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, is expected soon at Hartmann's French hotel—the place where Horace Greeley took his Fourth of July dinner. The Swedish Minister, Mr. Lettenerson has arrived and will spend the season in company with Count Corti, the Italian Minister, at his cottage in Whitfield Court. Chief-Justice Chase has honored us with a visit, and while here was the guest of Hon. William B. Lawrence. He will spend the remainder of the season with his son-in-law, Hon. Wm. Sprague, at his country residence at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Gov. Hoffman, who has been absent for a few days for the purpose of attending the Baltimore Convention and to use his influence for the support of the *Tribune* Philosopher, has returned and is at his quarters at the Ocean House. Robert Lenox Banks, who is upon the Governor's Staff, has arrived also and occupies a cosy little cottage in Kay-street. He spends much of his time, however, in company with the Governor at the Ocean House. By way of a change, a large number of midshipmen from the United States frigate Constellation, now anchored in our harbor are to be seen perambulating our streets, and with their "nobby" and tight-fitting clothes, gilt band and buttons, create somewhat of a flutter with the gentler sex, as they cast shy and wistful glances at them, as if they were strongly inclined to think they would do such a thing as flirt. On, no! Newport girls do not flirt only when they see a good opportunity to carry it to a successful termination, which is very seldom the case. The Constellation will remain here for about ten days, and then proceed to New-Bedford, where she will remain a few days and then proceed to Boston. The number of "middies" aboard is ninety-eight.

Society gossip is just now rather scarce, and with the exception of the inaugural reception, which occurs at the Ocean House this evening, there is nothing of importance on the tapis, without it is a number of first-class private parties, which are being arranged to take place at the cottages soon.

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, furnishes the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending July 6.—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 49; measles, 50; diptheria, 7; small-pox, 21.

Week ending July 13.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid, 8; scarlet fever, 34; measles, 25; diptheria, 7; small-pox, 32.

Increase.—Typhus, 1; small-pox, 11.

Decrease.—Typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 15; measles, 25.

Inauguration of the New Schuetzen Park.

The united German riflemen's organizations of New-York and New-Jersey have acquired a park between Union Hill and Hudson City, which will henceforth be known as the Schuetzen Park. It was yesterday opened by a Schuetzenfest, which will be continued for five days. The New-York Schuetzen organizations assembled at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday morning, and marched in procession, under command of Major Geo. W. Sauer, the Grand Marshal, through the Bowery and Chatham-street, past the City Hall and thence, by way of Barclay-street Ferry to Hoboken.

Among the societies who participated in the festivities were the following: New-York Schuetzencorps, New-York Saengerrunde, Delper Schuetzencorps, Hoboken Schuetzencorps, Jersey City, Hudson City, Carlstadt, Greenville and New-Jersey Schuetzencorps, Jersey Military Battalion, Hoboken Quartet Club, Jersey City Saengerrunde, Junger Maennerchor, of Hudson City, Liedertafel and Maennerchor, of Union Hill, and the Hudson County Artillery.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The following is the list of arrivals registered at the American banking-house of Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and Rue du Rhone, Geneva. At the London Office, for the week ending June 29, 1872:

New-York—S. W. Hale, wife and daughter, Mrs. H. R. Richard, W. Van Marter, Mrs. Isabella Walker, Geo. L. Walker, A. Z. Hunter, W. F. Morgan and family, George A. Telford, E. B. Archibald, John Ross, Rev. Christopher Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Davis, Miss Isabel G. Davis, Geo. Cooper, Levi Parsons and wife, Mrs. Charles Fanning, Miss Fanning, Miss Hustings, R. M. Robinson, E. Luther Hamilton, Geo. Shea and family, Wm. H. Badeau, Chas. E. O'Hara and family, W. H. Walker, Edward J. Dougherty, Chas. E. Brooks, W. W. Appleton, W. E. Worthen, J. W. Beekman, S. L. Hommedieu, S. F. Barger, H. R. Waite, P. C. Baker and family, W. E. Worthen, J. A. Appleton, N. A. Cobburn, Isaac S. Loyd, J. M. Gillespie, R. B. Ricketts, R. K. Terry, C Dows and wife, Rev. Henry A. Dows and wife, Dr. Andrew H. Smith, Mrs. W. H. McClees, Mrs. M. W. McCready, H. S. Horton, George T. Hill, F. B. Joseph, W. Fellows, Miss Fellows, C. Fellows, G. J. W. Webb, J. S. Boyd, wife and family, W. E. Bliss, Mrs. F. Dill, Miss A. Dill, E. T. Wattson, H. C. Sparks, S. C. Campbell, W. Van V. Ledgerwood, Mrs. T. Walker, G. L. Walker, Mrs. J. Boyd and family, Mrs. E. H. Vernam, Mrs. R. Vernam and children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Harned, C. R. Champion, J. R. Gray, T. Silver, Anna R. Gilman, Ellen Dean, T. E. Morris, H. Stuyvesant, J. Patter, W. H. Patter, R. A. Ripley, W. H. Wolcot, G. W. King and family, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Miss J. R. Williams, E. T. Williams, W. P. Douglas, A. Wright Sandford, E. H. Hall, J. Hillyard, W. M. Haddock, J. Rushford, Jr., T. Gaylord, C. Rudebush, A. G. Kelsey, G. K. Leet, G. H. Pray, C. E. Borthwick, G. P. Clapp and wife, S. French and wife, A. Kelley and family, J. Wills and wife, B. S. de Yongh, H. K. Stearns, Mrs. H. B. Hawkins, B. O. True, J. E. Andrews, F. R. Blackington, A. Woods, E. P. Burke, E. Einstein, J. B. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham.

Boston—J. C. Dodge, Mrs. W. Rice, Mrs. W. White, Miss F. R. White, Miss E. M. Rice, Arthur H. Rice, S. C. Powers, C. T. Wood, W. T. Longworth, T. Bradley and wife, Miss Bradley, J. F. Hunnewell and wife, Mrs. F. Cunningham and family, W. Farnsworth, Prof. W. H. Miles and wife, C. M. Robinson and wife, Miss E. Robinson, Miss E. S. Warren, T. R. Burdett, Miss F. E. Burdett, Miss J. A. Walcott, B. C. Porter, J. A. Marsh, J. C. Parsher, F. O. Dewey, wife and two daughters, Miss A. M. Guilford, Dr. J. S. Lombard, F. C. Packard, F. D. Sprague, D. Farrar, Mrs. D. Farrar, Mrs. D. H. Follett, son and servant, Mrs. Pfaff, son and daughter, Mrs. M. E. Child, E. Parker, Miss C. Bartlett, Mary Bartlett, Annie Bartlett, E. Paige and wife, E. A. Paige, E. C. Wilson and family, W. E. Cox, Miss A. Cox, Miss J. M. Vose, T. Groom, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, J. M. Cook and wife, Miss H. J. Cook, Rev. C. L. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cole, J. H. C. Hawes, Miss C. W. Russell, Wm. Hilton and wife, W. H. Ladd, W. S. Chamberlin, C. F. Crosby, F. Wells, J. E. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Talbot, Miss B. A. Talbot, W. M. Peters.

Chicago—E. Brown, Mary Putnam, Katie Putnam, Mrs. H. M. Singer, Walter Singer, Miss E. M. Cozens.

Cambridge—W. W. Goodwin, L. S. Jones and wife.

Rochester—W. B. Burke, J. A. Ely, L. T. Hargrave, W. H. Tippets, W. R. Benedict.

Westfield—E. Brewer, Miss Brewer.

Framingham—Rev. H. D. Spalding.

Granville—Miss E. Warren.

New-Orleans—J. Bowling and wife.

San Francisco—Hon. George Turner, wife and daughter, Wm. Shield.

Providence—J. R. Bartlett, wife and daughter, J. H. Appleton.

Plainfield—F. M. Wilson, Miss E. Kenyon.

Lawrence—W. E. Park.

Englewood—E. W. Andrews, Miss Andrews.

Portsmouth—J. M. Lord.

Washington, D. C.—H. Kilbourne, H. Simpkins.

Rio—E. Fales.

Brooklyn—H. Chapin, Jr.

South Boston—Sophie E. Faulkner, J. W. Smith.

Bridgeport—S. B. Beardsly, S. B. Sumner.

Salt Lake City—Mr. and Mrs. W. Laurence.

Iowa—J. P. Sanford.

United States Navy—J. R. Bartlett, Jr.

St. Louis—J. Dickson.

Hartford—D. H. Buell, W. H. Gross.

Gatesburg—C. True.

Springfield—A. H. Dunbar, W. B. Sargent.

Baltimore—C. C. Poultney, T. Poultney, D. D. Mallory and wife, J. D. Mallory, A. M. Randolph, Dr. L. Homes.

Philadelphia—T. Morrell, Fcs. P. de Suarez, Consul-General for Bolivia, J. W. Bates and wife, J. M. Fisher.

United States Navy—E. M. Day, W. M. Wood, Ch. Burns, Lot J. V. B. Bleecker, Green C. Goodloe, United States Marine Corps, R. P. Rodgers, Rear-Admiral James Alden, Capt. W. G. Temple, Lieut. H. W. Lyon.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. W. S. Dixon.

Hartford—J. E. Coleman and wife, Miss J. E. Coleman.

California—W. Zellerbach.

Waterbury—C. Benedict, Miss Benedict.

Cleveland—Miss Benedict.

Englewood—Miss J. Bailey.

Cincinnati—Miss M. J. Wright.

Peabody—Dr. Woodward, S. Barry.

Montreal—R. W. Huntington, Col. Lyman.

New Bedford—W. D. Howland.

Fort Smith, Ark.—R. M. Johnson.

Wittsburg, Ark.—M. Block, D. Block.

United States Army—C. M. Ingersoll, C. H. S. Davis.

Mississippi—R. J. Turnbull, L. G. Turnbull.

Alexandria—Rev. R. McKim.

Detroit—Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Smith.

Albany—O. M. Hungerford, wife and three daughters.

Syracuse—Dr. Frank Bigelow.

Trenton—J. H. Stewart.

At the Paris office for the week ending June 22:

New-York—H. R. Waite, P. F. du Flon, Louis Lang, Alb. Lee Ward, H. Davenport, J. L. Moore, A. P. Stokes, Gibb Potter, Gibb Potter, Jr., R. C. Gillespie, C. S. Milliken, L. L. Braman, Mrs. O. de Comean, N. A. Colburn, Miss Emma Porter, F. E. Mison, A. B. Maxim, W. A. Miles, Miss M. W. Miles, Emma Miles, James Cushing, Jr., E. H. Van Gehaich and family, Miss E. Carmichael, Mrs. A. Skeel, H. J. Hart, A. Trask and wife, W. A. Holliday and wife, A. T. Enos, Mrs. D. C. Enos and child, Mrs. A. R. Viele, Gen. Jas. B. Craig, Mrs. Craig, Miss and Master Craig, Mrs. A. R. McAlister, Miss McAlister, Theodore Heaviland, Gilman Collamon.

Boston—E. W. Wheelock, W. H. Talbot, Bessie Talbot, Wm. M. Peters, W. H. Sands and wife, Jas. B. Kelley, W. H. Dutton and wife, S. P. Mundell and wife, J. W. Danforth and wife, H. C. Cooke and wife, Minnie Cooke, M. J. Page.

Brooklyn—W. P. Hill, J. H. Lownsberry, H. M. Gallaher, F. Gallaher, A. G. Lawson, Thomas B. Fiske, Geo. W. Randall, E. H. Lewis.

Andover—Agnes Park.

Waterbury—Mrs. J. M. L. Scovill, H. W. Scovill, M. Lane, Miss Nellie Lane, F. W. Lane.

Rome—Mrs. E. Vedder.

Hartford—E. M Dinston.

Springfield—A. H. Dunbar.

San Francisco—Mrs. A. L. Barnes, C. Reiss and wife.

Philadelphia—C. Binkert.

Buffalo—Dr. A. R. Wright and wife.

Washington—Mrs. C. B. Young and three children, J. C. Jennings, Miss M. E. Cupen.

Woburn—W. Baines, A. Thompson.

Brookline—Miss L. C. Whitney, Miss E. P. Whitney.

Plainfield—E. W. Runyon.

Lancaster—H. Z. Rhoods.

Newburyport—F. D. Burnham.

Paterson—W. A. Butler.

Louisville—George D. Nock.

New-Orleans—F. Newhall.

Newark—Chas. A. Cross, A. W. Druce.

At the office of the American Joint National Agency, Rue du Rhone, Geneva, for the week ending June 22:

New-York—H. C. Kelseyl, Mrs. Kelseyl, Mrs. A. A. Ryerson, Mrs. N. Reyerson, C. A. Freaman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hall, Miss J. C. Hall, Miss M. J. Hall, Mr. C. C. Hall, Miss M. A. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Leeds, C. H. P. Grinnell, Mrs. M. E. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Hovey, Mrs. S. Remington, A. J. Heindrich.

Boston—W. H. Pitkin, G. W. Freeman, D. Butler, Miss H. Freeman, J. S. Pitkin, Mrs. H. M. Bearce, Miss A. Bearce, C. H. Scudder and family, F. W. Halkett, C. H. Cushman.

Baltimore—W. P. Lewis.

St. Louis—J. E. Sleim, Miss M. E. Perry, Miss A. Pulliams, Miss Richardson, J. Perry and wife.

Paris—A. D'Agious, S. Chinne.

New Haven—S. Harris.

London—G. W. Hosmer.

Philadelphia—J. H. Caldwell.

Chicago—Mrs. J. Thompson.

United States Army—J. C. Culbertson.

The New Prussian School Law.

The following is a literal translation of the Prussian law of March 11, 1872, assigning the superintendence of all the schools, private and public, to the "State," that is to say, to the political society, and withdrawing this superintendence from the clergy, as clergy or priests, although the latter may, and indeed are largely appointed by the "State" as school superintendents:

LAW CONCERNING SUPERINTENDENCE OF INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION.

We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c., ordain, in conformity with Article 23 of the Constitution of Jan. 31, 1850, with the consent of both Houses of Parliament, for the whole of the monarchy, what follows:

SECTION 1. Abolishing every decree of direction in single portions of the land to the contrary, the superintendence over all institutions of instruction and education, private and public, belongs to the State.

SEC. 2. The appointment of local and circle school inspectors belongs to the State alone.

The Commission given by the State to inspectors of primary schools can be recalled at any time, if it be a secondary and additional or an honorary office.

SEC. 3. This law does not touch the participation in the superintendence of schools belonging to the communes, nor article 24 of the Constitution of June 31, 1850.

SEC. 4. The Minister of the Cultus and Educational Affairs is charged with the execution of this law.

Given &c., &c., Berlin, March 11, 1872.

[L. S.] WILLIAM.

Prince von Bismarck and the seven Ministers of the Prussian Cabinet.

THE TAMMANY STANDARD-BEARER.

Greeley's Former Friends Enthusiastic for Grant and Wilson—The Baltimore Indorsement Proves too Much for the Most Liberal Republicans.

The alleged popularity of Greeley and Brown in Cayuga County has created some astonishment among those whose powers of observation enable them to judge of the exact condition of public feeling in that part of the State. One of this number writes from Moravia, under date of July 9, that the farmers who once believed in the Sage, are now, to a man, his very bitterest opponents. Although many of them are compelled to continue receiving the *Tribune* until the end of the year, they have secured the TIMES to counteract the influence of its pernicious teachings. U. M., the correspondent referred to, assures us that Grant and Wilson campaign clubs are forming all through the county, and that it is proposed to give these candidates a sweeping majority in November. So much for the letter manufacturers of the *Tribune*.

F. C., of Perryburg, N.Y., sends a list of twenty-two subscribers to the WEEKLY TIMES. All of them have formerly been supporters of the *Tribune*, but took the first opportunity to cut loose after the Sage's nomination by the Cincinnati Convention. "The Greeley Republicans," says the writer, "are very scarce in this region. To my knowledge there are but two; report says one is aspiring to the Post-office, and the other never had a settled idea in his head. Quite a number of Democrats in this immediate vicinity say 'Greeley is too big a pill for us to swallow, and we will never cast a vote for him.'"

O. H. W., of Norfolk, Conn., in a recent letter, makes the assertion that the *Tribune* will not have a Republican subscriber in that vicinity by January next. It appears that those who now take it have paid up to the time stated, and must be content with a bad bargain until then. It is evident that any support which may be given to the philosopher next November will be drawn almost exclusively from the Democracy.

S. M. P., of Hartford, Vt., says that the feeling for the Tammany candidate does not improve in his section of country. On the contrary, a great many men who were in favor of his election after the Cincinnati Convention are now opposed to it, for the reason that he has proved a traitor to every honest principle in his acceptance of the Democratic nomination.

"Don't forget," says the writer, "to send me the TIMES, for I would sooner go without bread at this crisis than be without the paper that is so apt and able at showing up the life-long follies and inexcusable inconsistencies of the 'Sage of the Cabbage-patch.' No Republican Greeley men this way. Vermont is tolerably sure for the regular ticket."

G. M., of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in ordering ten copies of the WEEKLY TIMES, takes occasion to remark that, up to the 2d inst., it was impossible to find a Greeley man in that town. Since the Baltimore Convention, however, things have changed somewhat, "and now," says the correspondent, "we can count about a baker's dozen of white hats—all Democrats. Greeley Republicans are rare birds in these parts."

E. C. R., of Burlington, Vt., addresses us in the following honest vein:

"Since the advent of the 'mongrel' convention at Cincinnati I have been casting about for a newspaper that would not sell its life-long principles for so small an amount as a new white hat and coat; and after reading 'Civil Rights' and several numbers of your paper, have concluded to cast my faith in you, as '*ducit amor patriæ*,' believing it will take as many as two hats and coats, and the new Court-house thrown in, to change your line of argument. Find $1 50 for SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES from July 1 to January 1, and longer if you 'stick to your text.'"

M. N. D., of Warrensburg, N. Y., forwards a list of fifteen subscribers to the TIMES. He says there is not a single Republican in his town, and but three in the whole of Warren County, who will vote for Mr. Greeley, while a considerable number of Democrats have declared that they will not vote at all. One prominent Democrat has come out in favor of Grant, and is working like a beaver to induce others to do likewise. According to the correspondent, Warren County will roll up a handsome majority for Grant and Wilson.

A. G. P., writing from Linden, Genessee County, N. Y., says that the Democratic candidate has become so unpopular with the farmers that they have, one and all, declared that they will have nothing more to do either with himself or his paper. "You can judge of the turn affairs have taken," says the correspondent, "when I tell you that twenty of these men told me to order the TIMES for them, and that, too, after about two hours' canvass. Horace is dead, and his old Republican friends have been so displeased that they refuse to follow his remains."

B. G. B. and S. P. A. send us the following communication from Norwich, N. Y.:

"Three of the cheated subscribers of the *New-York Tribune* request the WEEKLY TIMES sent to them for one year. They consider themselves swindled by the violation of the contract to furnish them a Republican paper, and then sending them a sheet full of the vilest assaults upon the noble hero who saved the Union when Greeley was for surrender. These indignant men are all plain farmers, not office-seekers, and ask for nothing but the interests of the country to be protected, as they have been by Gen. Grant."

Henry Taylor, a colored resident of Lyons, Iowa, incloses a subscription to the TIMES, and adds:

"I was once a slave in Alabama—the Republican Party set me free. They have loosed the chains—made all men equal before the law of the land as they ever were before the laws of God. No colored man will permit himself to be used as a tool to foist the old slave-drivers upon the people as rulers again. We will stand by the flag and by the party that restored us to our God-given rights and elevated the noble Grant to the Presidency. We cast from us as a vile thing the man Greeley, who, like Judas, has denied all the good he ever did in this nation, and prostituted the convictions of a life-time to his vain ambition."

Notwithstanding the influence of Senator Tipton, Nebraska is not likely to turn out a corporal's guard of Republicans for the Perpetual Candidate. Mr. Tipton has been going about among his "dear people," according to his usual habit, telling them of the superior merits of the "old man," but, as our correspondent, J. W. B., expresses it, "they do not appear to see it worth a cent." This same correspondent orders fifteen copies of the TIMES for six months, and in doing so takes occasion to remark of the *Tribune*:

"I once raised a club of fifty for that paper, but it has been played out here since the Philosopher sacrificed his principles for office, (or rather for the pleasure of running for office.) There are four copies only taken at present, and they are all Grant men that take it. There are no Greeley men in this locality (except a few Democrats.) You can safely set Nebraska down for Grant and Wilson. Senator Tipton stumped this State last fall for the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was not successful, although our candidate was very unpopular and probably not a wise selection."

R. O. S. of Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., writes to say that the whole number of Greeley men in his section might be counted "upon your fingers." The subscribers to the *Tribune* he declares will cease to take it as soon as the time expires for which they have contracted. His own case is of this nature, but he orders the TIMES so as to prevent his sound Republican principles from being corrupted by the influence of the "organ," which is not an "organ." "I have," says this correspondent—

"Taken the daily *Tribune* for twenty years, but will never take it again after this year expires. It is now a much more lying sheet than the *World* was during the Democratic rebellion."

J. H. T., of Belmont, Kansas, incloses a subscription to the TIMES, and states that nine-tenths of the people in his section of country are enthusiastically in favor of Grant's re-election.

A. C. M., of Sing Sing, N. Y., sends a subscription to the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, accompanied by a few honest remarks, which we publish in full:

"May God bless you in your noble work of exposing and suppressing dishonesty. And with many, that like myself, are not in the least blinded by party affiliations, the apparent eagerness of Horace Greeley for place and power has in a few brief months demolished all the monuments of his goodness in the past. I trust no expression of this great and exalted nation has ever been more emphatic in its declaration against treason since the days of Benedict Arnold, than will be given next November against the men who have been treasonable to their utterances and history of the past, and thus sell their birthright for a mess of pottage."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Men Whom Greeley Has Recommended to Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* expresses astonishment at finding an increase in the expenditures of some of the Departments of the Government during President Grant's Administration over those of some previous Administrations. Why this astonishment and pretense at inability to give an explanation? Does not the statistician remember that *six* Government officers, receiving their appointments at the solicitation of Mr. Greeley, became defaulters, and that a like proportion of the other officers recommended by Mr. Greeley's associate conspirators turned out the same way? We New-Hampshire taxpayers, would now like to have this astonished editor make a table showing what the expenses of the Government will be should the Liberals succeed, and their Representatives and Senators charge the Government for their legal advice and services contrary to law, and at the same rate as their model Senator Trumbull did—$10,000 for an approving smile or a disapproving frown before the Supreme Court!

The *Tribune* has another funny exhibit. It has been arguing for several months that the Democratic Party is dead, that its once mighty form is now a stiff, cold corpse, and upon this assertion it declares there is no more work for the Republican Party, and appeals to it to disband. Well, that's a point well taken. But see; now that this "dead" organization has held an immense Convention, and has nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, the *Tribune* gives us a series of figures proving beyond a doubt that those dead Democrats lack but a small percentage of being the controlling political power in the country. And, extending its comparisons a little further, it proves, to its own satisfaction at least, that the Democratic Party can triumph next November. Was there ever such an attempt at betraying a country's defenders into the hands of their very enemies? KEARSARGE.

SUTTON, N. H., Thursday, July 11, 1872.

Democratic Protest from Delaware.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Senator Bayard, giving in to the Democratic surrender to the Greeley mongrels, is a painful exhibition of a conflict between his own judgment and conscience and the powerful importunities of friends and associates. That Senator Bayard has yielded reluctantly, painfully, his letter too plainly shows. It is the saddest example of the surrender of an earnest and honest mind to principles and policies abhorrent to his soul which we have ever witnessed. After having been almost violently gagged and hissed by the Convention which rammed down his throat the radical Greeley platform, he desperately advises the party in this State to swallow the fatal dose. And I am sorry to be compelled to say that the reasons he gives for this unnatural advice are altogether unworthy of Senator Bayard. No man ever assailed his honor or his motives. I know him to be an unselfish and an honest man. And this letter, so unworthy of him, has been wrung from him in a moment of heart-sickness and despair. It is the yielding of a sick man to a fate which he, for the moment, feels he has not strength to resist. But his own heart smites him in the face while he makes this surrender. What reason does he give for it? Not one worthy of his reputation as a lawyer and a statesman. After referring to certain abuses of the present Administration, he says:

"But, severe and painful though these abuses and their consequences may be, they weigh, to me, lightly compared to the destruction of all the limitations upon power which our written constitution of government was designed to create, and which Gen. Grant and those who assist him in administering the Government, including the Radical majorities in both Houses of Congress, seem either to totally disregard or, as I have sometimes thought, to take a scornful pleasure in trampling under foot."

So the very case of his reason for preferring Greeley to Grant is "the destruction of all the limitations upon power which our written Constitution was designed to create, and which Gen. Grant disregards."

Now, I have been for many years on terms of political intimacy with Senator Bayard, and I am perfectly sure that he will not attempt to convince me that in the matter of centralized power Greeley's platform is a whit better than Grant's. Indeed, the Philadelphia platform, in some respects, is weaker in its assertion of centralization of power than the bastard concern issued at Cincinnati, and so unaccountably and shamefully adopted by the Baltimore Convention. The Senator's desperate fight against the Greeley platform in the Baltimore Convention showed that he could perceive no essential difference between it and the Grant platform. They are precisely pieces of the same cloth, differently cut. The poison of the very worst type of centralism is hid in the Greeley platform, beneath a mass of hypocritical verbiage, which insults the reason of every man who has not ceased to think for himself. It is very true that the great majority of the Baltimore Convention was composed of a class which is intellectually incapable of comprehending

"The ways that are dark and tricks that are vain"

which are cunningly hid in the black bowels of the Greeley platform. But Senator Bayard understood them perfectly when, vainly pleading with the anaconda Convention, he exclaimed, "I wish to appeal to the sense of manhood of the Democratic Party, and appeal to its self-respect. Are you deaf to the voice of reason?" Alas, they were. And, alas, the Senator has allowed them to drag him down into the gulf of unreasoning abominations. But he showed the good taste to leave the country the day after his unwilling surrender. And we predict that his voice will not be heard in this campaign. He is a rich man—richer in heart and brain than in body—and he will not recover until it is too late for him to violate his own judgment and conscience by campaigning to dump the Democracy into the bilge-water of the Greeley-Cochrane-Tilton craft. That craft is, I trust in God, already headed for Salt River; for I can conceive of no greater calamity to the Democracy and the country than the election of Greeley by the connivance of the Democratic Party. It is probable that our party in this State will, in form, yield to the pressure, because our best men are too much disgusted to make a further fight. But in spirit they will never yield to Greeley; and the State is as sure to go against him as the day of election is to come. I have never voted anything but a Democratic ticket, and I will not violate the rule of my life by voting for Greeley.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, July 13, 1872.

Railroad Decision in Illinois.

From the Rock Island Union, July 12.

Esquire W. W. Warner, of Western Township, Henry County, has won a most important decision against the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company from the Supreme Court of this State. He sued the Company for trespassing on his lands for their roadway. By this decision the proceedings of the railroad for the condemnation of the right of way through the county are declared unconstitutional, and every person whose land is crossed or injured by the railroad can now receive the value of the land taken—unless they have previously settled with the Company therefor. There are a number of suits in the Henry County Court awaiting this decision.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Supervisors.

According to adjournment the Board of Supervisors met at 1 o'clock yesterday, Mayor Hall in the chair.

A communication from several Presidents of banks desiring that no change of location be made in the office of Commissioner of Taxes, was read and laid over.

After the disposition of other matters of minor importance, the report of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms was read. The Committee say they have had under consideration for some time the subject of the location of armories, their adaptation to the necessities and requirements of the various regiments of militia of the county, the future selection of armories at the expiration of the present leases, and the immediate necessity of providing suitable accommodation for those regiments which are located in unsuitable and unsafe buildings.

The Eleventh Regiment is at present located in an unsuitable and unsafe armory. Your Committee propose to locate it over Centre Market. The Fifth Regiment desires a new armory, the one at present occupied by them being considered inadequate. As yet no new location has been determined upon. The Sixth Regiment will have to be removed from Tammany Hall building on account of the proposed cancellation of the lease of said premises.

The leases of a number of the armories will shortly expire, and it is of the highest importance that the military of this County should be provided with such suitable accommodations. Your Committee are induced to suggest to this honorable body the propriety of constructing a definite number of armories and drill-rooms, of sufficient capacity to answer all the purposes contemplated by the act of the Legislature relative to the accommodation of the militia.

Two of our armories may be substantially and economically built and made ready for occupancy within one year or eighteen months. Your Committee is satisfied, upon due examination and reflection, that a building can be erected on ground purchased or leased, which will accommodate very nicely two large regiments, so that the cost to the County per annum will not exceed $20,000 to $25,000. The rent at present for two regiments average from $32,000 to $72,000. Under the present system it has cost from $10,000 to $20,000 to fit up an armory, no matter how many times the regiment may be removed to a new one. Should the County own the buildings, it will at once be perceived that a large sum of money can be saved in securing permanency of location and preservation of property. The Committee therefore submitted the following resolution for adoption:

That the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms be authorized and directed to take such measures for the purchasing or leasing of suitable ground, and the erection thereon of appropriate buildings for the militia of the County of New-York, provided the Board of Supervisors possesses the necessary authority, and that the necessary legal advice be procured.

(Signed.) J. McLAREN,
PETER GILSEY,
WM. JOYCE,
J. VAN SCHAICK.

On motion the report was received and laid over as a special order of business for next meeting.

The Committee on Fuel recommend the acceptance of the tender of Mr. E. L. Cary, Nos. 58 and 60 Cherry-street. Adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to report upon the claims of the discharged employes of the County Court-house reported recommending the payment of the men whose names were published at the time the Committee met before whom they swore to have performed service. After some skirmishing between Supervisors Van Schaick and Conover about the payment of one Joseph Shaw, Supervisor Cochrane moved that the report of the Committee be accepted, excepting as to Shaw's claim and eight others which he moved be referred back to the Committee. The motion was adopted unamiously.

A resolution offered by Supervisor Conove, providing for the supply of furniture for the rooms occupied by the janitor of the County Court-house, was, after some discussion—in which Mr. Vance strongly opposed the motion—laid over.

The report brought up at last meeting, and then laid over, relative to making alteration in the City Hall building, so as to furnish accommodation for the other numerous City and County offices, for which the City was paying enormous rents, was adopted, and the Board of Apportionment requested, by resolution, to appropriate for the changes the sum of $60,000.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen assembled after the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors. John Cochrane, President was in the chair.

The Mayor's message, handed in by Chief Clerk Joline, was by unanimous vote ordered to be printed in documentary form, and not to be advertised in the corporation papers.

Alderman Wilder called attention to the fact that during the past month certain lamps in Thirty-eighth-street had been extinguished at 11 o'clock P. M. He moved that the Commissioners of Police be requested to report on the subject. Adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported that the reply received to resolution of inquiry addressed to the Commissioners of Docks by the Committee was unsatisfactory. The reply of the Commissioners furnished information to April 30, 1871, and contained scarcely any detailed statement. The Committee also complained of the vagueness and indistinctness of the item of salaries and general expenses, which amounted to $82,441 24. This large expenditure is not in accordance with law. The following resolution submitted by the Committee was adopted:

That the Department of Docks be, and is hereby respectfully requested, to report to this Board the name, occupation and compensation of each and every person employed or appointed by said Department, when appointed and for what length of time.

The Board then adjourned to 3 o'clock on Wednesday next.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Otis T. Hall, President, in the chair.

Assistant Alderman Robinson introduced a resolution that the salary of the Deputy Clerk of the Board be fixed at the rate of $3,000 per annum, commencing from July 1 inst. It was laid over.

The clerk read a communication from R. L. & A. Stuart, property-owners on Sixty-ninth-street, protesting against the paving of that street with wooden pavement, the said street having been ordered to be paved with Belgian pavement, which is satisfactory to the protestants.

This was referred to Committee on Roads, but not before some warm argument, conducted by Messrs. Connor, Schwartz, and others, was indulged in.

The President announced that he had received from His Honor the Mayor the usual annual message. In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Robinson rose and said he had a resolution to offer.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney opposed the introduction of any resolution at the time.

After some little discussion it was ascertained that there were enough copies of the message supplied to give one to each member of the Board. Alderman Robinson's resolution, which was to the effect that the document be printed in the minutes, was entertained and adopted.

On motion, the Commissioners of Police were directed to take the necessary steps for the conduct of the election to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of Mr. Hartt, on the third Tuesday in August next.

City Finances.

The Chamberlain's exhibit for last week as below, shows a slight increase in the balances:

	Receipts.	Payments.
City Treasury	$383,861 34	$253,897 74
Sinking Fund Redemption	172,030 38	......
Sinking Fund Interest	116,286 13	......
Interest on City Stocks	......	5,9[illegible]2 50
Board of Apportionment	4,334 40	......
Interest on City and County Stock, gold	......	24,570 00
County Treasury	9,425 94	62,714 58
Total	$690,918 19	$357,084 82

	Balances July 6.	Balances July 13.
City Treasury	$5,898,898 95	$6,023,802 55
Sinking Fund Redemption	301,495 71	473,572 09
Sinking Fund Interest	498,327 40	612,593 53
Interest on City Stocks	54,533 16	48,630 68
Board of Apportionment	248,075 17	252,409 57
Interest on City and County Stock, gold	16,300 44	77,691 56
County Treasury	5[illegible]4,543 92	491,295 28
Total	$7,569,714 55	$7,894,548 12

Base-Ball Notes.

The second game of the "exhibition" series between the Mutual and Troy nines takes place today, at Troy, for which city the Mutuals left on the boat yesterday afternoon. On Friday next the Mutuals play the fourth game of their regular series with the Baltimores, at Baltimore, and on Saturday the former meet the Athletics at Philadelphia.

Wolters is said to have returned to the Forest City Club, from which he recently absconded.

The Bostons, propose visiting Canada during this and next week, engaging in both base-ball and cricket matches during the trip.

The following are the relative positions now occupied by the nine clubs entered for the championship:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	21	20	1
Athletic	17	12	5
Mutual	23	14	9
Baltimore	21	12	9
Troy	21	11	10
Forest City	17	4	13
Mansfield	15	4	11
Atlantic	12	2	10
Eckford	11	0	11
Total	....	79	79

Since the commencement of the season, the Olympics and Nationals, of Washington, have been disbanded, and the games played by them consequently go for nothing. The rules require each club to play five games with each and every contestant. Forty games must thus be played by each, the total number of matches engaged in by the nine being, therefore, 180, of which only 79 have as yet been concluded.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 15.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114⅛	$20,000 U.S. 5s, C.,'81.c.113⅞
30,000 U. S. 6s, C......114⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Pacific Mail....... 75⅛	500 Erie Railroad..... 52¾
200 do........ 75⅜	2200 do..... 52⅝
600 do........ 75	200 do......b3. 52⅝
700 do........ 74⅞	2200 do..... 52½
300 do........ 74⅞	1000 do..... 52⅜
400 do........ 75	200 North-western...s3. 73⅜
700 do........ 74⅞	100 do..... 73⅜
700 do........ 74⅞	500 do..... 73⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...... 97⅞	500 do..... 73⅞
100 Lake Shore...... 93	400 Ohio & Miss..... 45⅛
300 Erie Railroad...... 53⅛	1100 Union Pacific..... 37⅛
500 do...... 53	100 do......b3. 37⅛
100 do...... 53⅛	100 Rock Island R. R.111⅜
400 do...... 53⅛	300 do.....111⅜
100 do......s3. 53	200 do.....c.111⅜
200 do...... 52⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

2,000 Georgia 7s...... 87	100 N.Y.C.&H b.c.s15. 97⅞
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 29	100 do...... 97⅞
5,000 do...... 28⅞	100 L. S. & M. S. b.c.. 92⅜
5,000 S. Car. 6s, n., Ap. & Oct....s30. 27	1100 U. Pac. R.R.b.c. 37⅝
2,000 Va. 6s. Con...... 51⅛	100 do......b3. 37⅝
10,000 N.Y. 7s, B.L.R.108⅞	400 do...... 37⅝
20,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '83 93⅞	800 do...... 37⅝
15,000 N. C. 6s, old.... 32⅛	200 do......s60. 37⅛
2,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G... 82	200 Clev. & P. B. G.... 91⅞
5,000 M. So. S. F.... 102	200 Erie Railroad.... 52⅝
1,000 Lake S. Div. B... 96⅞	100 do......b3. 52⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 1st M... 90⅜	100 do...... 52⅝
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..102	600 do...bet. call. 52⅝
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.100	100 do......s3. 52⅝
2,000 C. & R.I. & P.7s.102⅛	2800 do...... 52⅝
1,000 P., F.W. & C. 2d. 99⅞	1000 do......c. 52⅝
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d 99	100 do......b3. 52⅝
5,000 Ohio & M. Con. 97	500 do...... 52⅝
1,000 Mil & St. P. 1st 92⅛	100 do......c. 52⅝
10,000 Col., C. & I. C.. 92⅛	300 do...... 52⅝
10,000 Bos., H.& E. 1st. 41⅛	500 do...... 52⅝
3,000 E.T.,V. & G.1st. 92⅛	100 do......s3. 52⅝
2,000 do...... 92⅛	100 do......s3. 52⅝
20,000 Pek.,L.& D. 1st. 88	100 do...... 52⅝
2,000 Tol., P. & W., Bur. Div.... 88⅛	100 do......b3. 52⅝
	300 do...... 52⅝
	200 do...... 52⅝
	200 do...... 52⅝
	100 do......c. 52⅝
	100 do...... 52⅝
32 Fourth Nat. Bank.112	100 N.J. Cen. R.R. Sc.104
200 West. U.....b.c.s3. 75⅛	22 Morris & Essex... 92⅞
500 Pac.Mail S.Co.b.c. 74⅞	5 do...... 93
400 do...... 74⅞	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R..111⅜
500 do...... 74⅞	200 do...bet. call.111⅜
100 do......b3. 74⅞	100 B.,H.& E.R.b.c.s3. 7⅜
200 do...... 74⅞	100 do...... 7⅜
100 do......b3. 74⅞	10 N. Y. & N. H. R..144
700 do...... 74⅞	200 Miss., K.& T.R.R. 42⅛
300 do...... 74⅞	100 do...... 42⅛
300 do......s3. 74⅞	500 do......b3. 43
100 do......b5. 74⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. R.R. 45⅛
200 C.&N.W.R.,b.c.s3. 73⅜	100 do......b3. 45⅛
100 do...... 73⅜	50 do...... 45⅛
300 do...... 71⅜	100 do...bet. call. 45⅛
200 do......b30. 73⅜	600 do...... 45⅛
300 do......b3. 73⅜	200 C., C. & I. C. R. R. 34⅛
400 do...... 73⅜	50 Phœnix Bank.....101⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.116	$20,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.115⅛
3,000 do......115⅛	1,500 do. small...114⅛
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.N.114⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.115
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'65.114⅛	500 do. small...114

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

200 Pacific Mail...s10. 74⅞	100 Lake Shore...... 92⅞
200 do......s3. 74⅞	1300 Union Pacific...... 37⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 97⅞	200 do......b3. 37⅞
300 Erie Railroad...... 52⅞	100 North-western...... 73⅛
700 do...... 52⅞	100 do...... 73⅞
800 do...... 52⅞	200 B., H. & Erie.b15. 7⅜
100 do...... 52⅞	200 C., C. & I. Cen...... 34⅛
100 do......b3. 52⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. C. 6s, old.... 32⅛	200 Erie Railroad..b3. 52⅝
3,000 S. C. 6s,new, Jan. & July...... 28⅛	200 do...... 52⅝
	800 do......b. c. 52⅝
3,000 Conn. 6s....x int. 99⅛	200 do...... 52⅝
10,000 Un.Pacific 1st.. 90⅛	700 do......b3. 52⅝
2,000 U. P. 7s, L'd G't. 82	100 do...... 52⅝
1,000 C. & R.I.& P. 7s.102⅛	200 do...... 52⅝
500 Lake S. Div. bds. 97	500 do...... 52⅝
1,000 Cleve. & P. 4th.. 85⅛	200 do......b3. 52⅝
1,000 Tol & W.Con.C.. 92	100 Quick. Pref......b3. 53⅛
2,000 T., P. & W.B.D. 88⅛	200 do......b. c. 53⅛
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 75	200 B.,H.& E..b.c.b15. 7⅜
1100 do...... 75⅛	200 do...... 7⅜
800 do...... 75⅛	100 L. S. & M. So..b3. 92⅞
800 do......b. c. 75⅛	500 do......b. c. 92⅞
100 do......b3. 75⅛	100 do...... 93
800 do...... 75⅛	400 do...... 92⅞
900 do......b3. 75⅛	50 Un. Pacific R. R.. 37⅞
200 do......b3. 75⅛	200 do...b. c. b3. 37⅞
400 do...... 75⅛	300 do...... 37⅞
1100 do...... 75⅛	200 Cleve. & P. G..b3. 91⅛
100 do......b3. 75⅛	100 Chi.& N.W.b.c.s3. 73⅛
200 do......b3. 75⅛	100 do......b3. 73⅛
100 do...... 75⅛	100 do...... 73⅛
300 do...... 75⅛	100 do...... 73⅛
200 do...... 75⅛	200 do...... 73⅛
500 W. Un. Tel....b3. 75⅛	100 M. & St.P..b.c. s3. 53⅛
50 United States Ex. 87⅛	26 Del., L. & West...105⅛
7 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 73	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 34⅛
200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3. 98	200 do......s60. 34⅛
100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.111⅛	200 do...... 34⅛
100 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 75	

MONDAY, July 15—P. M.

The Wall-street markets have again been dull all day. The quotation for Gold has advanced a quarter ⅌ cent. on a decline of same amount reported on the price of Consols. The sales of Gold reached 114⅜, and after that, were alternately at 114⅛@114¼. There was a slightly brisker borrowing demand in the Room.

The Public Funds were strong, the Five-Twenties rising with Gold. The 1867s were firm at 115⅛@115⅜, while New 1865s rose to 114¼, and Old 1865s to 115⅞@116. The Five ⅌ Cents., both Ten-Forty and 1881s, are steady; as were also the Gold Sixes of 1881, and the Currency Six ⅌ Cents.

The day's business in Foreign Exchange was light, for steamers sailing Wednesday; prime Sterling being quoted 109⅝@109¾ for sixty-day bills.

In the Stock Market, Erie ruled lower than on Saturday, the London price falling from 43¾ Saturday P. M., to 41½ today. The sales in this market opened at 53⅛, (a decline of ⅞ ⅌ cent. from last prices made,) and fell off to 52⅜, rallying again to 52⅝@52¾, which is about the fair quotation for the day. Pacific Mail, which was the most active of the list, opened steady at 75⅛, fell to 74⅞ almost immediately, rallied to 75, and then settled to 74⅞@74⅞ until the 1 P. M. session of the Board. Through the afternoon it was stronger, selling at 75@75⅛@75¼@75⅜. After these two Stocks, the rest offered very few variations. North-western varied from 73⅜ to 73⅛ and back again, closing 73¼. Rock Island sold at 111⅛@111⅜@111, and the other Railroads and Western Union Telegraph did not change more than an eighth.

State Bonds were dull, without noticeable alteration. The various standard Western Mortgages were in good request, and the investment railroad shares were well supported, though dull also.

The Money Market is supplied with a too great abundance of funds seeking employment on call loans; the rates for which, on good stock collateral, were 3½ to 4 ⅌ cent. in the morning, and 3 ⅌ cent. for the latter part of the day. But these cheap rates are perhaps as much owing to the stagnation of speculation, as to the supply of loanable funds; and cooler weather, if it follows this afternoon's heavy rain, might easily lead to a renewal of activity, at any rate to better rates for the bankers.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	113⅞	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	114⅛	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111
North-west Common	73⅜	73⅛
Pacific Mail	75⅛	75⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	77⅞
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛
Western Union Telegraph	75⅝	75⅝
Erie	53⅛	52⅝
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	93	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	34⅛	34⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅛	42⅛

At the close of the Exchange at 4 P. M., the market was dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 15.

Gold receipts	$831,859 85
Gold payments	1,369,476 89
Gold balance	39,103,646 82
Currency receipts	589,875 71
Currency payments	368,598 05
Currency balance	8,351,325 43
Customs	466,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct., reg., '81......115⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65......114⅛
6 ⅌ ct., coup., '81......117⅛	5-20 reg., '67......114⅛
5-20 reg., '62......115⅛	5-20 coup., '67......115⅛
5-20 coup., '62......115⅛	5-20 coup., '68......115⅛
5-20 reg., '64......115⅛	10-40 reg......111⅛
5-20 coup., '64......115⅛	10-40 coup......112⅛
5-20 reg., '65......115⅛	5s coup., '81......113⅞
5-20 coup., '65......115⅛	6s Currency......114⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65......114	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 74	Alabama 8s..... 80
Va. 6s, old..... 44⅛	Alabama 5s..... 54
Va. 6s, new bds..... 50	Ark.7s.L.R.P.B.&NO. 43
Va. 6s, Con. bds..... 50⅛	Ark.7s.M.O.&R.Riv. 42⅛
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.. 15	Texas 10s of '76..... 86⅛
Ga. 7s, new bds..... 87	Ohio 6s, '81.....100
N. C. 6s, old..... 32⅛	Ohio 6s, '86.....103
N. C. to N. C. R.R. Co. 41	Kentucky 6s.....100
N. C. new bds..... 21	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77..... 95
N. C. Special Tax..... 14	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79..... 95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 28⅛	Michigan 6s, '73..... 95
S. C. April & Oct..... 27	Michigan 6s, '78..... 95
S. C. 7s of '88..... 30	Michigan 6s, '83..... 95
Missouri 6s..... 94⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan.106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. 91⅛	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75.105⅛
Louisiana 6s..... 50	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77.106
La. 6s, Levee bds..... 65	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78.108⅛
California 7s.....111	N. Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '74.100
Connecticut 6s..... 99⅛	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	...
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	126	...
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	58⅞
Reading	115¾	116
Lehigh Valley	59	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼	27½
Northern Central	39⅛	...
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	93

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts, there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of Road also entitles the Company to Ten Million Four Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley on the Pacific Coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its Traffic and Franchise, and on the entire Land Grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is Seven and Three-tenths, Gold, equivalent to about Eight and a Quarter per cent. in Currency. Believing the security to be ample, and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States 5-20s and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD CONVERTIBLE BONDS. (MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)
We recommend these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Price for the present 92½, and interest in currency. HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 15, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Spirits Turp., bbls	381
Broom Corn, bales	42	Resin, bbls	3,134
Bees-wax, pks	2	Oil-cake, pks	225
Cotton, bales	1,314	Pork, pks	54
Copper, bbls	37	Cut meats	544
Copper, cakes	162	Lard, pks	907
Dried Fruit, pks	6	Lard, kegs	399
Eggs, bbls	748	Stearine, pks	20
Flour, bbls	12,163	Butter, pks	2,321
Wheat, bushels	49,615	Cheese, pks	5,374
Corn, bushels	27,100	Tallow, pks	35
Oats, bushels	46,000	Pea-nuts, bags	145
Malt, bushels	500	Starch, boxes	1,475
Flax-seed, bags	26	Tea, half chest	1,530
Corn-meal, bbls	420	Tobacco, hhds	343
Corn-meal, bags	120	Tobacco boxes, cs	2,171
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	230
Hemp, bales	5	Wool, bales	335
Hops, bales	70	Oil, Linseed, bbl	19
Hides, No.	4,329	Oil, bbls	49
Hides, bales	48	Skins, bals	29
Leather, sides	5,440	Spelter, pieces	567
Moss, bales	130	Silver Ore, sacks	218
Tow, bales	9		

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been rather more inquiry noted for choice styles of work, with a firm market as to values, though trade as yet lacks animation.

COFFEE—There have been no dealings of importance reported from first hands, and values have been quoted nominally unchanged. In the jobbing line trade has been rather slow at former figures. We quote: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 16¼c.@19½c., gold; Java at 19¾c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16¼c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 17¼c.@19c.; Curacao, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Porto Rico, 17¾c.@18¾c.; San Domingo, 14¼c.@14¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate request for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 1,088 bales, including 1,036 to spinners and 52 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a fairly active trade has been reported, but at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. off Saturday's quotations; sales, 20,100 bales, (5,700 bales last evening and 14,400 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening for August, 500 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c.; September, 600 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 21 13-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 50 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 700 bales at 21 13-16c., 200 bales at 21⅞c.; October, 300 bales at 20¾c., 500 bales at 20⅞c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20⅜c.; November, 550 bales at 19⅞c.; December, 600 bales at 19 7-16c. Exchanged—1c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. And today, for July, 200 bales at 22⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 11-16c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 200 bales at 22 9-16c., 500 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 600 bales at 22⅜c., 300 bales at 22 9-16c., 300 bales at 22 7-16c., 100 bales at 22⅜c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 600 bales at 22⅜c.; September, 600 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21 13-16c., 550 bales at 21¾c., 300 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 21 9-16c., 600 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21 7-16c., 200 bales at 21 9-16c., 300 bales at 21⅜c., 200 bales at 21 9-16c., 500 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 400 bales at 21 7-16c., 250 bales at 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 100 bales at 21⅜c.; October, 300 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20 5-16c., 200 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20 5-16c.; November, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 300 bales at 19⅝c., 500 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c. Exchanged.—⅛c. paid to exchange 600 bales September for 600 bales August. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: August, 22.91c.; September, 21.92c.; October, 20.49c.; November, 19.89c.; December, 19.30c.; The receipts at this port today were 1,314 bales, including 4 bales from Norfolk, 38 bales from Wilmington, 364 bales from Savannah, 840 bales from New-Orleans and 68 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 728 bales, and thus far this week 588 bales, against 1,579 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,665,609 bales, against 3,908,299 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅞	22⅛	23	23⅛
Middling	23⅝	23⅝	24	24⅛
Good Middling	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛

EGGS—Have been in limited request, at drooping prices, on increasing supplies. We quote from 14c.@17c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of State which have been quoted at 18c.@20c.; and in Western at from 15c.@17c., with Jersey quoted at 20⅛c.@22c., and Canada at 16⅛c.@18c.

FISH—The demand for stock has been moderate; Mackerel much depressed in price. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@$10 15; No. 2 do., $7@$8 75; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 20c. for scale, and 30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; new Dutch Herring, $2 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the low grades, which have been in reduced stock and held with more firmness. The better grades have been offered with more freedom and at lower and irregular figures, on a restricted call for such qualities. Sales have been made since our last of 15,250 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$6, the latter an extreme, very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 35@$6 85 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$3 40@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 60@ 5 85
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 6 00
Extra State	6 25@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 35@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 45@10 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 60@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	8 00@11 50

Southern Flour has been firm and in demand; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $5 60@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to choice extra ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour has been dull and nominal at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at from $3 90@$5 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fairly active request at from $3 25@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 1,050 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been less freely offered and has been more urgently sought after, chiefly for milling, at a sharp advance in prices; the actual sales of Red showing an improvement of fully 5c. a bushel. Spring Wheat has also been held with more confidence, on lighter offerings, and a fair demand, mostly for export, though the scarcity of freight room and the further rise in ocean freights were against the outward movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,500 bushels at $1 53 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 50 for No. 2 Iowa Spring, afloat, (part of a load;) $1 65 for prime Red Western, (Winter,) in store; $1 72 for White do., in store....Corn has been in quite moderate supply and fair demand, mainly for shipment, at an improvement of about a cent a bushel, the bulk of the dealings having been in the better grades of Mixed Western, both steam and sail, partly delivered from store. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at 59c.@61c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 60c.@61c. for good to prime steamer, afloat, and 59½c. for fair do. delivered from store, and 62½c.@63½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 63c. for prime in full boat-loads; 63¼c.@63½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 65c. for car-lots of fair White Western, and 56c.@58c. for damaged. Also 25,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, for August delivery, at 64c. ⅌ bushel....Rye has been in light request and less buoyant in price; 7,000 bushels Western, chiefly afloat, changed hands at 77c....Barley neglected and nominal....Barley-malt has been in rather more request at about previous figures; sales, 9,000 bushels at $1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 10 for State....Oats have been in comparatively limited supply, and quoted a fraction higher, checking business, though the demand has been fair, mostly for trade purposes; sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, at 44½c.@45c., chiefly at 44½c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 45c.@47c. for fair ordinary to prime White Western, and 45c. for Mixed State.

HARDWARE—The demand has been fair for the season, with values well maintained, the advantage, in most instances, having been favorable to holders.

LUMBER—There has not been much activity in the general market. Stocks have been on the increase. Prices show no remarkable alteration. We quote: Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $31@$33; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@$34; Clear Pine, $69@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $38@$46; Black-walnut, $107@$120; Eastern Spruce, $17@$21 50; Shingles, $3@$6.

MOLASSES—Trade has been very moderate within the previous nominal range; 285 hhds. and 20 tcs. Cuba changed hands on private terms. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@88c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin has been comparatively slow of sale, particularly strained, which has been quoted barely steady at $3@$3 05; sales, 150 bbls. at the latter rate; and 660 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 25@$5 25 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar, dull at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 575 bbls. Merchantable at 47c.@47¼c.; closing at 47¼c.; 1,000 bbls. shipping order, (rumored,) at 47¼c.; and 500 bbls., free on board, at Wilmington, on private terms.

PETROLEUM.—Crude has been quoted a shade firmer on the basis of 12c.@12¼c., in bulk, but has been without activity....Refined has been quiet, but rather stronger as to price, with early deliveries quoted here at 22c.@22¼c., and at Philadelphia at 21⅛c. Sales here 4,000 bbls. August delivery on private terms; and at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls., last half of August, at 22⅛c....Refined, in cases, dull at 26⅛c.@27⅛c....Naphtha very quiet and quoted nominal at 14⅛c.@15c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Pork, but the reduced offerings and firmer views of holders checked operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 87½ for new Western Mess, $12 75 for new Western Prime Mess, $11 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate at firmer rates, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, on private terms, and 250 bbls. do., seller October, at $13 80....City-dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at from 5⅝c.@6c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in light supply and wanted at from 11c.@14½c. for Hams, the latter rate for extra brands, and 5⅛c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 200 pks., within the range, including 70 tcs. Pickled Hams, part 15-lb. average, to arrive, at 14c....Bacon has been in light stock and wanted at firm prices for choice cuts; sales have been reported of 290 boxes at 7⅛c.@7 9-16c. for Long Clear, 8⅛c. for Short Clear, and 7¼c. for smaller Summer-cured, Long and Short Clear....There has been a moderate movement reported in Western Lard at about previous figures. City product has been quoted heavy, and a shade lower, on a light trade. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for strictly prime Western Steam; 8⅜c. for New; 8⅛c.@8⅞c. for City Steam and Kettle rendered, and 8⅛c. for No. 1. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been more active at firmer rates, with sales reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at 9 9-16c., and 1,000 tcs., seller September, at 9⅝c.... The jobbing inquiry for Beef has been on a moderate scale within the range of from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 225 bbls. Tierce Beef has been neglected and quoted nominal, ranging from $12@$15 for Prime Mess, $16 50@$20 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams very quiet at $20@$24 50 as the extremes....The dealings in Butter have been light, within our previous range, the market favoring purchasers....Fine and fancy lots of cheese have been in fair request and held with more confidence, but other kinds of stock have been tame and irregular. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@28c. for interior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots of do., and 10c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb., and Cheese within the range of 6c.@11¼c. for poor to fancy Factory; 6c.@9c. for common to choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Business has been on a moderate scale at uniform prices, the demand continuing mainly for refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,452 hhds., including 275 hhds. about fair to scant good refining Porto Rico, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 480 hhds. scant good refining Cuba, (late on Saturday,) at 8⅛c.; 275 hhds. refining Cuba on private terms; 417 hhds. Centrifugal, (disposed of previous to arrival,) also on private terms; and 5 hhds. grocery Porto Rico, at 9⅝c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅛c.@10⅛c., ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars continue in fair request and quoted firm, with Powdered quoted at 13c.; Crushed at 12⅜c.@12⅛c. Granulated at 12⅜c., A's at 11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Fair to prime samples have been in moderate demand at about former figures, on restricted offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 107,000 lbs. at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for fair to prime samples.

TEAS—The invoice trade is comparatively dull, but holders are firm in their views and offering stock with reserve. The line business is also rather tame within the previous range. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 52c.@63c.; good to fine Hyson, 68c.@87c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 92c.@97c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 48c.@58c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 68c.@82c.; extra fine to finest do. at 95c.@$1 25; common to fair Gunpowder, 60c.@80c., and Imperial, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 90c.@$1 10, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 15@$1 40, and Imperial, 90c.@$1 05; common to fair Twankay, 33c.@38c.; good to fine Twankay, 40c.@44c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; extra fine to finest, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Oolong, 45c.@50c.; good to finest Oolong, 52½c.@$1 20; common to fair Souchong, 40c.@50c.; good to finest Souchong, 55c.@70c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 75c.@$1 10, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—The market has been dull and weak, though the arrivals have been light; 52 bbls. sold at 92½c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand for stock of all kinds has been on a very moderate scale, from manufacturers, as well from the trade, and prices have been irregular and more or less nominal. Domestic Fleece has been in light supply, and held generally above the views of buyers. Of Domestic Pulled, the offerings have been likewise reserved. California, Texas and Foreign Wools have been offered with comparative freedom, sellers evincing more willingness to meet the requirements of purchasers. The advices from the interior indicate a slow movement of the new clip, owners generally adhering to the extreme asking rates previously mentioned, which operated against transactions. The Boston report, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, of that city, is of continued dullness, "the demand being confined to such lots as consumers were obliged to have to keep them employed for the time being. But in order to induce them to anticipate their wants to any extent a greater concession in prices would have to be made than holders are willing to submit to. Yet in the absence of any considerable demand, there is the usual competition among sellers incident to such a condition of things, and the market has apparently settled down to its lowest bearings. The late advices from London touching the course of the public sale have been very favorable and have strengthened the views of holders on this side, notwithstanding the large stocks in bond. These advices note a further advance of 1d. ⅌ pound in the prices of unwashed Australian fleeces during the last few days, and choice lots of Port Philip and New-Zealand are now selling at 16½d.@17d. ⅌ lb., which is an improvement of 2d.@2½d. since the opening of the sale in June. New Western Wool is arriving slowly, and is held at a range of 65c.@70c., though it is hardly probable that any considerable sales could be made on the basis of these figures. From the principal wool-growing States, our advices are still to the effect that buyers and sellers are apart in their views, though the latter are gradually weakening in their pretensions owing to the failure of the Eastern markets to respond, and the actual transactions are mostly at a range of 50c.@60c. for the general run of Michigan and Ohio Fleeces. From San Francisco, the advices are of increased activity within the range of 35c.@45c., chiefly 35c.@40c. ⅌ lb.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
No. 1 to XXX Fleece	65@80
No. 2 Fleece	60@75
Unwashed Fleece	34@60
Combing	78@85
Texas, coarse to extra fine	25@50
Santa Fé, White Fleece	30@42
Santa Fé, Black Fleece	25@31
California, Spring Cup	35@52
California, Fall Clip and Lambs	28@35
Super to Extra Pulled	65@75
No. 1 Pulled	55@65
Western Pulled	52@62
Southern Pulled	45@55
California Pulled	38@50
Buenos Ayres, Unwashed	29@38
Rio Grande, (gold)	22@34
Cape	35@44
Canada, Combing	80@85
Canada, Pulled	60@70

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair inquiry for Grain-room, in the berth line, at firmer rates, with a scant offering of accommodation for prompt use, at the ruling figures, closing buoyantly. The offerings of other kinds of produce were moderate, at full rates. In the chartering line, vessels for the Grain, Petroleum, and Naval Store trades were in request, but offered sparingly, both here and at the outports, and at rates above the views of shippers, thus retarding business. For other purposes the demand was quite moderate....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last, include, by sail, 53,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, mostly in bulk, vessel to have to store, and, by Steam, 7,800 bushels Grain at 9d. and 9½d., equal to 40,000 bushels do. (relet room) at the same rates; 12,000 bushels do. at 9¼d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat; also, a British ship, 1,021 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain, at 9d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel; 500 tons Oil-cake, on private terms; 250 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.; also, a British ship, 1,347 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol, by steam, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 75 hhds. Tallow, at 35s., and 9,500 boxes Cheese on private terms....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 218 tons, (to arrive,) with a full cargo of Resin, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, with 4,000 quarters Corn, and another, with about 2,600 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, on private terms....For Bristol Channel an Italian bark, 418 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian brig, hence with 2,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, at 6s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 394 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s., and, if direct, at 6s. 9d.; a German bark, 308 tons, (to arrive,) with Resin and Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 6s. and 8s. 3d.; a brig, hence with 1,700 bbls. Naphtha on private terms; a British bark, 319 tons, with about 2,100 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d.; and a British brig, 173 tons, with about 1,200 quarters do., from do., same rate....For Havre, an American ship, 919 tons, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Marseilles, an American bark, with a cargo of Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 3?s....For Hayti, a schooner, 108 tons, from Boston and back, with general cargo, at $1,500....For the Rio Grande, an American brig, 237 tons, with a full cargo of Flour, from Richmond, at $1 30....For the River Platte, a Norwegian bark, 436 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from Portland, at $19....For Surinam, a brig, 160 tons, from Bangor, Me., and back, at $2,500; and another, about the same size, from Boston and back, at $2,000....For Boston, a schooner, with about 600 tons Phosphates, from Charleston, S. C., at $5....For New-York, a brig, 338 tons, from Port Caledonia, at $3 10; a bark and two brigs, with coal from Cow Bay, at $3 25.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 15, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, 40 cars of horned Cattle came to hand, and were all sold off on a brisk market; quality ranged from coarse to good; prices from 10¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; weights from 6¼ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. on 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was slow and prices about ¼c. ⅌ lb. lower than on the previous Monday; quality ranged from common to choice; prices from 7½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.; weights from 5¾ cwt. to 12 cwt on 57 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt., net. Steers sold by the head from $96@$112. Milch Cows are steady from $40@$71 ⅌ head. Veals have rather improved; prices from 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Sheep steady from 5¼c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Lambs fallen ½c. ⅌ lb., owing to an over-supply; prices from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs nominal from 4¼c.@4⅝c. ⅌ lb.; City dressed from 5½c.@5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; light Pigs, 6c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

J. Wright sold 16 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. H. Westheimer sold for Roberts & Smith 100 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. Rosenthall sold for self 128 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. S. Healy sold for self, 52 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Gilless sold for self 81 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight from 7¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; also 77 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 24 choice Ohio Steers, on private terms. Williams & Valentine sold for selves 87 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 200 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ to 9 cwt.; also, for W. Kail, 55 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; again, on commission, 85 Steers, Texans, at 7½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for W. M. Tilden, 103 Steers, Illinois, from coarse to good, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves, 77 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; also, 76 Steers, Texas, grazed in Missouri, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. W. Thompson sold for self 90 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight from 7¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; held on sale 125 Steers, Illinois; sold in part 105 Steers Illinois, at an average of 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; special sales out of last lot $96@$105@$112 ⅌ head. C. S. Glover sold for self 56 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. J. C. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 89 Steers, Indiana rough Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; also, 34 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. A. H. Moorehouse sold for W. V. Wood 168 Steers, common Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Burchard Merritt sold for Williams & Valentine 80 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, for selves, 97 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Ulery sold for self 95 Steers, Kentuckys, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, on commission, 63 Steers, Ohios, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, T. Lerch sold 174 Sheep, weight 15,600 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 230 Sheep, weight 19,360 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Lambs, weight 11,040 lbs., at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 3,080 lbs., at 12c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 372 Sheep, weight 22,630 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 483 Sheep, weight 42,800 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 159 Lambs, weight 9,130 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 135 Lambs, weight 8,280 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep market J. Kirbey sold 11 Sheep, weight 1,120 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 109 Lambs, weight 6,830 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 342 Lambs, weight 22,040 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 5 Veals, weight 760 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Veals, weight 4,140 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 1,600 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 64 Veals, weight 9,350 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Veals, weight 3,588 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 146 Sheep, weight 11,205 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 15,275 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 2,930 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 196 Sheep, weight 16,520 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,290 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 65 Veals, weight 3,360 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 310 Veals, weight 15,365 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb.; 282 Veals, weight 17,070 lbs., at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.; 169 Veals, weight 10,230 lbs., at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; 20 Veals, weight 1,180 lbs., at 11¾c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for the week July 13, 1872: 4,581 head of horned Cattle, 9,487 Hogs, 30,723 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards, during same week, 832 head of horned Cattle, 9,387 Hogs, 8,793 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 15, 1872: 2,740 head of horned Cattle, 28 Cows, 12 Veals, Western stock; 19 Cows, 647 Veals, 131 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 15, 1872: 6,070 Sheep and Lambs, 570 Veals, 54 Cows.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid to dealers and jobbers for sound merchantable Produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 6,425 pks. for the past three days, and for the week, 13,291 pks. The demand for stock has been limited and mostly from the local trade and for the finer makes of State, the offerings of which have been quite moderate on the basis of previous quotations. The inquiry from shippers has been very light, the asking prices for suitable grades having been much above the views of exporters, while the scarcity of ocean freight room, and the firmer claims of ship-owners have been against a free outward movement. The receipts of stock have been up to a fair average for the season, a large proportion arriving in poor order, owing, in good part, to the continued heat, which has been very damaging to supplies in course of transportation. Such lots have been extremely difficult to dispose of, without reference to price. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 304,042 pks., against 303,500 pks. same time in 1871; exports, 2,193,506 lbs., against 2,561,589 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ⅌ lb	14@30
State firkins and half firkins, ⅌ lb	14@28
State firkins, extra selections, ⅌ lb	28@30
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ⅌ lb	14@27
Western, common to prime, ⅌ lb	10@17
Western, selections	18@20
Grease Butter, original pks., ⅌ lb	7@ 9

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 38,251 boxes, and for the week, 65,793 boxes. The choicer makes of factory have been in fair request, chiefly for export, on a steady basis as to values, holders evincing less urgency to realize. In the poorer kinds of stock the dealings have been quite moderate at very irregular figures. The arrivals have been liberal for the season, averaging about 11,000 boxes a day, through the week, but have included a considerable proportion of stock injured by the oppressively warm weather, and salable only at very low figures. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 476,015 pks., against 345,000 pks. same time in 1871; exports, 18,357,413 lbs., against 18,641,547 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine in small lots	11@11½
State Factory, fair to fine	9@10½
State Factory, poor to fair	6@ 9
State Diary, ordinary to extra fine	6@ 9
Western	6@ 9½
Skimmed	3@ 6

EGGS—There has been a comparatively light inquiry noted for most kinds, chiefly for the choicest marks of State and Western, of fresh receipt, within the range of our quotations. The receipts of the past three days have been 4,395 bbls., and for the week, 9,058 bbls.:

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ⅌ doz	18 @20
New-Jersey	20½@22
Western	15 @17
Southern	14 @16
Canada	16½@18
Duck Eggs	20 @22

VEGETABLES—There has been a fair inquiry for seasonable varieties within our range, with ample supplies of most kinds available.

New Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	$2 00@ 3 00
Onions, new, ⅌ crate	50@ 1 00
Onions, ⅌ 100 bunches	2 00@ 4 00
Cauliflowers, ⅌ dozen	1 50@ 3 00
Carrots, ⅌ bbl	3 50@ 4 50
Beets, ⅌ 100	3 50@ 5 00
Radishes, ⅌ 100 bunches	50@ 70
Turnips, new, ⅌ 100 bunches	2 50@ 6 00
Parsnips, ⅌ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Cabbages, new, ⅌ 100	3 00@ 6 00
Lettuce, ⅌ 100	1 00@ 1 50
Green Peas, ⅌ bag	75@ ....
Tomatoes, ⅌ basket	1 00@ 1 75
Tomatoes, ⅌ crate	87@ 1 25
String Beans, ⅌ bag	75@
Squash, ⅌ bbl	1 25@ 2 00
Cucumbers, ⅌ 100	75@ 75
Green Corn, ⅌ 100	75@ 1 25

POULTRY AND GAME—The trade shows but little animation. Desirable lots are offered rather more freely at the ruling figures. The demand is generally limited:

Geese, ⅌ pair	$1 50@$2 50
Ducks, ⅌ pair	65@ 1 12½
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	15@ 21
Fowls, ⅌ lb	17@ 20
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	50@ 1 25
Roosters, ⅌ lb	10@ 11

GREEN FRUITS—There has been a fair movement noted in the more seasonable kinds, the offerings of which have been rather more liberal on the basis of our quotations.

Apples, ⅌ bbl	$4 50@$5 50
Apples, new, ⅌ bbl	2 00@ 4 00
Peaches, ⅌ crate	5 00@ 5 50
Strawberries, ⅌ quart	15@ 25
Raspberries	6@ 12
Cherries, ⅌ lb	5@ 15
Gooseberries, ⅌ bushel	2 75@ 6 00
Currants, ⅌ lb	6@ 15
Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel	3 00@ 6 00
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	5@ 20
Plums, ⅌ quart	4@ 10
Watermelons, ⅌ 100	40 00@75 00
Nutmeg Melons, ⅌ bbl	6 00@ 8 00
Pears, ⅌ crate	2 25@ 3 00
Apricots, ⅌ quart	35@ 50

DRIED FRUITS—Have been moderately sought after at about steady rates.

Apples, sliced, fair to extra, ⅌ lb	$ 10 @ 14½
Apples, quarters, ⅌ lb	6 @ 11
Peaches, peeled, good to extra, ⅌ lb	14 @ 20
Peaches, peeled, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb	11 @ 14
Peaches, unpeeled, ⅌ lb	4½ @ 6½
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	10 @ 11
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	30 @ 32½
Cherries, ⅌ lb	20 @ 21
Pea-nuts, domestic, ⅌ bushel	1 00 @ 2 15
Peacan-nuts	7½@ 10½

BEANS AND PEAS—The dealings have been unimportant, and prices have been nominally unaltered.

Beans, Marrow, good to extra, ⅌ bushel	$2 87@$3 75
Beans, Medium	3 10@ 3 40
Beans, Kidney, ⅌ bushel	2 20@ 3 50
Beans, Pea, ⅌ bushel	3 40@ 3 60
Peas, Canada, ⅌ bushel, in bond	98@ 1 00

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ⅌ lb	$ 2 @ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ⅌ lb	15 @ 18
Canadian Flax, ⅌ lb	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ⅌ lb	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ⅌ lb	2½@ 3
Oil-cake, Western, ⅌ ton	40 50 @41 00
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	40 00 @42 00
Feed, ⅌ ton	19 00 @25 00
Oat-meal	7 00 @ 7 75
Corn-meal, bag lots, ⅌ 100 lbs	1 15 @ 1 60
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	25 @ 1 20
Maple Sugar, ⅌ lb	10 @ 12
Ginseng	80 @ 95
Egg Oats, ⅌ bushel	40 @ 45
Feathers, Live Geese, ⅌ lb	45 @ 75
Castile Soap, ⅌ lb	11 @ 11½
Colgate Family Soap, ⅌ lb	8½@ ..
South Am. Mixed Hair, ⅌ lb., (gold)	31 @ 35
Western Hog Hair	11 @ 11½
American Horns	2 50 @11 00
Domestic Bags, White, ⅌ lb	7½@ ..
Linen Canvas, ⅌ lb	5 @ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ⅌ lb	7½@ 8
Country Mixed Rags, (free of Woolens)	4 @ ..
City, ⅌ lb	1 @ ..
Common Pepper, ⅌ lb	1½@ 1¾

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 91⅞; 10-40s, 90.

5 P. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛.

FRANKFORT, July 15—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes opened at 54f. 55c., and closed at 54f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 15—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 28s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Music at the Battery.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery today, from 5 to 7 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Thou Art so Near"....Dodworth
2. Overture, "Crown Diamonds"....Auber
3. Air, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea"....G. R. Thomas
4. Polk, "Anvil"....Parlow

PART II.

5. Duet from Oberto....Verdi
6. March, "Fall In"....Kuppe
7. Waltz, "Blue Danube"....Strauss
8. Medley, "Old and Merry Friends"....H. Dodworth

PART III.

9. March, "Belle Hélène"....Offenbach
10. Quadrille, "St. Patrick"....Albert
11. Galop, "Champagne"....Lambye
12. Finale, "Union"....Dodworth

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WANTED—SLIPPER-MAKERS. CALL AT Mr. HARRIS', No. 49 Ludlow st.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 22d day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 113 Pearl-street, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of ten hogsheads of molasses, two barrels of molasses, thirteen bags of coco-nuts, 36 bags pea-nuts, one safe and office furniture, &c., at 12 M., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1872.—Dated July 3, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 16, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 67 boxes fresh Verdelli Lemons, ex steamer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

MISCELLANEOUS.

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HAVE REMOVED
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OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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Amusements This Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mlle. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STREK—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The VOKES Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

GRAHAM-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Williamsburgh.—RASPBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.

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New-York City.

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We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

There can be no doubt that HORACE GREELEY has been the most inveterate trafficker in offices in this country. His applications for office encumber every Department in Washington, and he has recommended more bad men to office than any politician of his time, except FENTON, whose supporters are all drawn from people of his own class. GREELEY'S office-seeking has been a mania with him for years past. We shall give some instances shortly of the rascals he has contrived at one time or another to saddle upon the country.

On the anniversary of the victory of Antietam, there will be held a Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Convention, at Pittsburg. The expressions of a few of the many who have already responded to the call will be found in our columns, this morning. They are enough to show the spirit with which the soldiers enter the campaign. One points out the fact that the soldiers were in advance of the politicians in advocating GRANT in 1868, and are so still. Another suggests the danger that if the Democracy succeed, "our children may be tenting on our old camping-grounds, fighting again gigantic, organized rebellion." Another: "This Greeley movement is simply the old rebel trick of stealing our uniforms." One is ready "for the extirpation of the least and last remains of rebellion, whether it comes from the Southern fire-eater or the Northern renegade." A New-Jersey soldier speaks of the "unholy alliance of our natural enemies with those who should be ashamed of the association." A Missouri Captain "intends to fight GRANT'S defamers, as I did his enemies, from the first, in front of him." A private says: "The country trusted the army and navy once, and was saved. Has its faith in them ceased?"

Is Mr. Greeley, as he says, "as much of a Republican as ever?" If so, why should his organ urge the Liberals of North Carolina to defeat the Republican ticket in that State, which, it acknowledges, "was made up before the Liberal movement became fairly developed?" For no other reason than that the Democrats can thus be aided, and the bargain between them and the Republican bolters be carried out.

The death-rate of Brooklyn is usually lower than that of New-York, its average for the first six months of the year being 30 per 1,000, against our 33.2 per 1,000. During the exceptionally fatal weather of the last two weeks, the death-rate of both cities has been very nearly identical. Last week New-York had 1,056 deaths, being equal to 56.6 per 1,000, while Brooklyn had 435 deaths, being equal to 56.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population. During the week ending July 13, Philadelphia enjoyed an unenviable supremacy over our twin cities in point of mortality. The deaths, or rather the interments, in the Quaker City rose from 764 to 852—the latter figure being equivalent to an annual death-rate of 63.6 per 1,000. Fifty-eight per cent. of all the deaths in Philadelphia, last week, were those of infants under two years of age.

According to the report of the Supervisors' Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, "the Eleventh Regiment is at present located in an unsuitable and unsafe armory." We pointed out this fact, among other things relating to the County armories, rather more than a year ago, and it is significant of the pace at which local reform has traveled that action is only now proposed to be taken on the subject. It may interest the tax-payers to recall the fact that this wretched suite of rooms has formed the pretext, during the last four years, of an expenditure amounting to at least $130,000. During the first six months of 1868, Mayor HOFFMAN signed warrants to INGERSOLL and GARVEY, on account of this wretched little place, to the amount of $13,765 04. The armory has never been in good order since 1868 till now, though we presume that HOFFMAN, TWEED, SWEENY & Co. can tell where the money went that was ostensibly spent on "repairing" it.

A Few Facts for Consideration.

On the 5th of November next we shall have to cast our votes in this State not only for President, but for Governor, Mayor, members of Congress, members of Assembly, and various local officers.

We shall not be able this year to separate national from local issues. The Chappaqua people have provided for that. They have arranged among each other for an interchange of votes. The Tammany intriguers will run their candidates for Governor and Mayor, and the Greeley "Republicans" will vote for those candidates—the Tammany ang "reciprocating" by voting for GREELEY as President.

Now, this is not conjecture. It is a matter of settled arrangement. From this bargain is derived all the confidence which the Greeley men are at present professing. There is to be a complete identity of interests between GREELEY and the Democrats, and in this State what does that mean? We beg all our readers, Republicans and Democrats, to consider the facts for themselves.

If the Tammany men carry their candidate for Mayor, all is lost that we gained last November. On that explanation alone can you explain the enthusiasm displayed by Tammany for GREELEY. If any man can suggest any other reasonable explanation, we will freely open our columns to him for that purpose. But there is none.

The moment we have a Tammany Mayor, out will go Controller GREEN. The Exchequer of the City will once more be open to the thieves—and do you suppose they will not help themselves to the money it contains? Already the "organ" defends that exposed cheat, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN—to its own eternal disgrace. We expect to see it soon "smashing" ANDREW H. GREEN, the only man who now stands between our citizens and wholesale plunder.

The Greeley ticket is and must be the Tammany ticket. They go together—they will be voted for on the same day. Can respectable Democrats afford to vote for GREELEY and the restoration of the Tammany thieves to power? Pray do not take the facts on our representation of them. Inquire for yourselves how the case stands—it is the greatest favor you can confer upon us.

On the same day you vote for electors, Governor, Mayor, and other officers. The Tammany lot will go the whole ticket, as prepared by the Greeley managers. Are *you*, the tax-paying citizens, prepared to take that ticket? If you are, good-by to your present security from robbery—to your present certainty that real estate will rise instead of fall. You will have thieves once more in command, and it will be a small satisfaction to you to know that GREELEY, that intensely "honest" man, is in the White House. Your State, at least, will be a prey to the most remorseless robbers in the universe.

We ask everybody, no matter to which party they belong, to consider these facts. As for Democrats who have taken any part in the Reform movement, and who now go for GREELEY—if there be any such (which we doubt)—we should like to get them to explain and justify their position on some future day.

Old Straw Re-threshed.

"Under the title 'The Modern Ulysses,' Col. NELSON CROSS has published a very clever review of the political career of Gen. GRANT. His spirit of insubordination to the claims of law, his connection with the abuses practiced in the New-York Custom-house, his contempt for the civil service, manifested by his appointments, are all shown in a candid but trenchant manner."

The above paragraph is one of the innocent and touching mental "efforts" which the Tammany-Democratic candidate, GREELEY, daily causes to be published in his organ, the *Tribune*. As in the case referred to in another article, every statement contained in the paragraph labors under the slight disadvantage of being untrue, except the statement that a thick-headed man has written a stupid and scurrilous pamphlet.

There is nothing for the Democratic candidate to depend upon in this campaign but the success of slander. If that staff or his old age fails, his tottering steps are likely to come to a full stop. In the dreary wilds of his committee-rooms, there is abundant time for concocting fresh "startling instances of corruption." JOHN COCHRANE, that pure-minded patriot, or some other of the ragged and hungry crowd that hang about the funereal apartments, gets up the "startling instance," while SWEENY and MATT. BRENNAN (both guilty of defrauding the public) laugh in their sleeves at the pleasing trick.

Vilification, then, being the sole dependence of the Tammany candidate and his friends, it is not remarkable that they should endeavor constantly to destroy the character of the head of the Administration. In all the eager pryings and searchings that have been going on, in all the committees of investigation—fifteen in one session!—not a single circumstance or fact has been discovered which *reflects even the least shadow of suspicion* on Gen. GRANT'S character. He stands out today before the people, one of the purest and most incorruptible men in the country, a man to whom no one can bring home a single act of dishonesty or bad faith. It speaks volumes for him that his assailants are obliged to grope about for falsehoods to fling at him, or to make it out a crime that he—a soldier—can ride on horseback, or that he smokes cigars, or that he is attached to his wife and children, who are consequently insulted whenever the GREELEY faction find their other resources running low. Women and children cannot answer; it is safe to asperse them.

Few men have ever had to pass through more unjust criticism than Gen. GRANT—criticism of that kind which is engaged in discovering faults, or in inventing them if none can be discovered. And after months of this work, the result is a collection of idle gossip and sheer falsehoods. He rides on horseback! What a crime! Yes, but it is urged, he is a "soldier." Unquestionably he is—and we all found out that he was an exceedingly good soldier a few years ago—little as we may be disposed to do him justice now. He is to be "broken down," to be "smashed and got rid of," so that HORACE GREELEY may be allowed to walk into the White House, with REUBEN E. FENTON, TWEED, SWEENY, JOHN COCHRANE, and all that low and disgraceful herd of schemers and plunderers at his heels.

The paragraph in GREELEY'S private organ goes on to speak of Gen. GRANT'S disregard of law. This is another sample of unadulterated calumny. No one can point to a single law which Gen. GRANT has disregarded, or failed to execute faithfully, as it was his sworn duty to do. One of GREELEY'S "smart" dodges during the canvass thus far has been to make people believe that Gen. GRANT is responsible for all the measures which Congress has passed. In that way Gen. GRANT is rendered responsible for the Kuklux laws, and all other laws which happen to be distasteful to one section of the community or another. This was a dishonest trick, and a very transparent one—but as people rarely take the trouble of thinking for themselves, it in part succeeded. Gen. GRANT was treated as if he had been the Executive and Legislative rolled into one. It was very easy then to make him out guilty of all sorts of offenses. On some days he was accused of executing the laws too thoroughly, and on others of not executing them at all—so that you caught him both ways. In the same spirit, if he walks, he is degrading his office; if he rides, he is a despot; if he smokes, he is a gay voluptuary; if he does not, he is a humbug; if he speaks "kindly" to a visitor, he is artful; if he says nothing, he is a bear; if anybody calls upon him, it is part of a frightful conspiracy; if nobody calls, it is because he is universally detested. No matter what he did, or what he left undone, the Greeley and Dana pack of hounds would still be set to yelp at him. This is the "fair play" so dear to us!

"Gen. GRANT'S connection with the abuses practiced in the New-York Custom-house"—thus the old slander travels on. The abuses thus referred to were in no sense abuses which had grown up under the present Administration. FENTON did more than any man in this State to make them worse than they had been before, and GREELEY assisted him. While these two men could stuff the Custom-house full of their friends, not a word about Custom-house abuses did you hear from them. It was only when they could get no more offices that they discovered abuses. Let any man deny that this is so if he can. It is as true as the Gospel itself. As for Gen. GRANT'S "connection with the abuses," even those bitter and unscrupulous Democrats, BAYARD and CASSERLY, were obliged to admit that his character was unstained, eager as they were to blacken it.

"His contempt for civil service reform"—Gen. GRANT being the only President who has ever made the least progress toward placing the civil service of the country on a sound and proper footing. Surely there must be tens of thousands of people who *do* take the trouble of looking into facts for themselves, and who are not to be deceived by the interested slanders concocted by GREELEY for them?

All this kind of work is of a piece with the system adopted by the "Professors of journalism," and the editor of the *World*, and the rest of those ornaments of modern life, of setting spies day and night around the President's house. It is a literal fact that the editor of the *World*, who doubtless is considered by some a respectable sort of man, has directed a poor scribbler of the streets to prowl around the President's house, to get the name of everybody who goes in to see him, to take a note of the hour he goes out and the hour he returns, to see what he has for dinner, to follow him, and generally to dog his steps at all seasons. It is a "brother journalist," good literary gentlemen, who orders this infamous kind of work to be done, and another of your brother journalists who executes it; and yet you wonder that the public holds your celebrated "profession" in such high esteem! The miserable wretch who plays the spy for the *World*, and who sets to work over a glass of whisky inventing a diary of the President's doings—this unhappy wretch, we say, will doubtless be despised, but what of his master? Is he any the less despicable because he lives in a big house and belongs to clubs? Perhaps it is lucky for him that a spy is not set on *his* steps to track him to his favorite haunts—or the record might not look quite so well as that of the simple, quiet, modest, unobtrusive gentleman whose character he is anxious to destroy, as a masked bravo lies in wait for his victim, knife in hand.

The Children's Fund.

In another column will be found the acknowledgment of additional subscriptions to the Children's Excursion Fund, received up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The fact that these subscriptions already amount to very nearly five thousand dollars is a convincing proof that the public mind is fully impressed with the necessity for the charitable effort which was indicated in these columns. The very liberal response made to our appeal has been exceedingly gratifying, knowing as we do from personal observation how much health and happiness the proper disposal of these funds can secure. The calls which the admnistration of the fund make upon the time of sundry members of our staff will continue to be freely responded to, although they necessarily involve an appreciable interference with the ordinary business of our office. We expect to be able to continue the weekly excursions all through the Summer, as also to maintain our system of sick relief for the children of the poor as long as it remains so obvious and pressing a necessity as it is now. Full and explicit balance-sheets will be published from time to time, in order that all may be fully acquainted with the way in which the money subscribed is being spent.

It will occur to everybody interested in this movement that, now it has been commenced, there are many reasons why it ought to be made a permanent agency for doing a much-needed kind of good. With this view, we invite all the friends of the poor children of New-York to have no hesitation in helping to swell the fund already collected for their benefit, to much larger proportions. Whatever remains over at the end of the season will be committed to responsible keeping as the nucleus of a permanent fund, to be devoted to the relief of the sick children of the poor, and to the healthful recreation of those able to enjoy it. A charity like this ought to be a perennial source of blessing to a much-suffering and greatly-neglected class. We shall not consider our work complete until this end has been attained, and we invite our friends to continue to aid us in bringing about so desirable a result.

How Slanders are Manufactured.

One day last week, some booby was allowed to publish in what remains of the *Tribune* the following remarkable tale: That Senator O'BRIEN, Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, Judge MCCUNN, and the TIMES had been holding consultations together with regard to the disposition of offices, and that orders had been made out on the Collector for "places for O'BRIEN'S followers."

Except FENTON'S disciple in the art of running conventions, and political jugglery generally, it seemed unlikely that any one would be idiot enough to believe such a story as this. We passed it by unnoticed, as we do nine-tenths of the *Tribune's* silly inventions. But experience has shown GREELEY'S understrappers that it is easy to get up a "cry," and that if it is repeated often enough somebody or other will believe it. They have tried on that game on several occasions, and found it answer so well that they were encouraged to try it with us. So on Friday, FENTON'S apprentice reproduced the pretty coinage of his brain in this form:

"And now having disposed of this matter, will the TIMES answer the other facts we have stated? Is it not in close alliance with Senator O'BRIEN? Does it not devote columns to his service in slandering better men who are politically opposed to him? Have not the Senator and Judge and proprietor of the TIMES secured by collusion with THOMAS MURPHY places in the Custom-house and Navy-yard, and United States Courts for O'BRIEN'S men, on the absurd claim of the Senator that he can control the Apollo Hall Democracy in GRANT'S interest? Let it answer these questions without childish appeals to a tribunal that cannot respond, and then we have a few more worth its consideration."

We answered this—showing that we hold and have held no sort of alliance or correspondence with Senator O'BRIEN, whom, nevertheless, we believe to be a man immeasurably superior in every way to REUBEN E. FENTON, who was, is, and always will be dishonest; or to JOHN COCHRANE, trickster; or to MUDGETT, PALMER, BRENNAN, and the rest of the gang that support GREELEY. Mr. O'BRIEN would not give the proofs of TWEED'S villainy to the *Tribune*, because he knew it would suppress those proofs, as another paper in the City had done. Because Mr. O'BRIEN came to us, the *Tribune* has been "down" upon him ever since.

We further stated that we had never held any consultations with anybody, big or little, about offices—that no head of Department or other official could say that we had ever asked for an office for any living creature—and we defied the *Tribune* to produce any man who could disprove the assertion. As for MCCUNN—the only time we ever saw him was when he came to beg that we would "let him up."

Monday came, and the *Tribune*, knowing well that it had been caught out in what GREELEY would very properly describe as a "willful lie"—only he would garnish the description with a few blasphemies and oaths—quietly slunk out of its position. It never said another word. It could not bring a scintilla of evidence in support of its lies—and so it sneaked away like a cur.

The story of this affair is worth recounting, because it illustrates the shameful tricks which GREELEY'S men now constantly resort to, probably by GREELEY'S own orders—for he is capable of any act of meanness, although he don't like to be caught doing it himself. JOHN COCHRANE, or that worthless and dishonest man FENTON, or some of the crowd who are keeping poor GREELEY in a Fool's Paradise, sat down and concoct a slander. Generally it is directed against some one who cannot reply. People say, "Don't believe it," and accordingly it is not noticed by the accused. But it is read by thousands of people, it is repeated in all the Greeley organs, (such as they are,) and at last the very fact that you *have not answered it* is accepted as evidence that it is true. We have seen many a Greeley or Dana slander take that course—and we commend the fact to the notice of the *Nation*, which sometimes says that it is never worth while to reply to false assertions.

In this instance, the apprentice in the Fenton school of morals or politics reckoned without his host. We intend to pin him to his lie, especially as he is a lecturer on what he calls the ethics of his "profession." Where, then, are his proofs of the statements above quoted? What right has he to say that the proprietors of this journal, or any other persons connected with it, secured places for any person whatever, at the instigation of Mr. O'BRIEN, Judge MCCUNN, or anybody else? Did he not *know* that in making this assertion he was guilty of circulating a willful and deliberate untruth? We are fully convinced that he *did* know it—and therefore he stands before the public a stupid and reckless libeller. If Mr. GREELEY thinks that his cause can be helped in this way, or by allowing such wretched and unscrupulous bunglers to write for him, he will find out his mistake. A gang of fanatics or knaves may use the poor old man until next November—but after that, although too late, his eyes will be opened to the folly of which he has been guilty in listening to them.

Sheriff Brennan and the "Reformers."

If the people of this State are not convinced before November next of the existence of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Greeley faction and the Tammany leaders, it will not be the fault of the *Tribune*, or of Sheriff BRENNAN. The way in which the personal organ of the Baltimore candidate seeks to defend BRENNAN against our exposures, is only equaled by the zeal with which BRENNAN gets up clubs for GREELEY. In reply to our explicit and detailed evidence of the Sheriff's corruption and other disreputable offenses, the Liberal journal continues to assert that our charges are "false," that BRENNAN is "a better man" than some Senators elected on the anti-Tammany ticket, and that he is a "slandered" public officer. Yet nothing could be more convincing than the facts we have laid before the public.

We have shown that, under the law, the Sheriff is entitled to a fee of but fifty cents for each *commitment* to prison made in the Courts of the County, but that he has charged and received a fee for each *arrest* which swells the amount to over $1 50 for each commitment. Thus, in the year 1871, there were 51,466 commitments, for which the Sheriff was entitled to $25,733. As a matter of fact, he received $77,310 50, being a fraudulent excess in one year of $51,577 50. In the first four months of 1872 there were 9,009 commitments, entitling the Sheriff to $4,534 50; but BRENNAN received $22,083, being a fraudulent excess of $17,549 50, the two sums illegally drawn in a year and four months amounting to $69,127. We have also shown that in the year 1871 BRENNAN received, in addition to his fees for arrests, $73,302 01, giving him in one year the enormous income from the tax-payers' pockets of $150,612 51. To all of this the organ of the "Reform" Party has no word to say, except that the Tammany Sheriff is "slandered."

But this is not all. We have shown that BRENNAN was engaged in the common Tammany steal of exorbitant leases. In 1870, the lease to the City of his low dance-house, corner of Pearl and Centre streets, had three years to run at $2,800 a year. BRENNAN got this exchanged for a ten years' lease at $7,500. This was a fraud on the City of $14,100. It was consummated by TOM COMAN, whom Gov. HOFFMAN, while Mayor, employed as a substitute to sanction some of the worst Tammany robberies. In order to preserve for the place thus leased to the City a character worthy of the Tammany occupants, the basement was used as a brothel, and the lower floor as a bar-room.

The man capable of this gross outrage on honesty and decency is held up by the organ of the Baltimore candidate as a martyr, a victim of "slander" and "false charges."

Nor is even this all. We have shown that BRENNAN charged at the rate of $28 97 each, for removing prisoners to the Penitentiary; that he collected $60,500 a year as salaries for his subordinates; that he charges, in addition to these salaries, illegal and fraudulent sums for the expenses of these subordinates in seizures; that he allows them to commit grand larceny, under the protection of his orders; and that one, at least, of them, is charged while engaged in this kind of work, with having murderously assaulted an officer of the United States in charge of property, under orders of Judge BLATCHFORD.

These are statements of fact. They are not unsustained allegations. They are fortified with extracts from the records of the Courts, and with definite presentation of exact figures. Can a single one be refuted? Yet what is the answer of the *Tribune*? That BRENNAN is a persecuted man, pursued for political purposes by interested parties, and subjected to "false charges" and "slanders." Honest people will ask why should any defense of Brennan be essayed in that paper? If it is a "Reform" champion, as it claims, why should it not sustain an exposure so unanswerably made, and aid in an honest effort to bring a public swindler to justice?

But this is not the game the Greeley organ hunts. It has raised this hue and cry of "reform" to cover its real design, which is to get possession of the public offices for precisely such men as our Sheriff. It defends him because he aids it. The association of GREELEY and BRENNAN is a concern started for mutual profit, and the part of the *Tribune* is to "toot" for votes by which to carry on the business.

The Mayor's Message.

The only remarkable thing about the latest (and last) annual message of A. OAKEY HALL is the fact that he should have been in the chair of office to sign it. The document lacks the airy assumption of superiority to public opinion which characterized its predecessor. It contains fewer samples of vicious rhetoric and execrable English, and is altogether less characteristic of Tammany's favorite Mayor than his production of last year. A review of the affairs of the City for the financial year, which only recognizes the influence of the great Reform movement by referring to it as an agency of obstruction, is not likely to command serious attention from anybody. An attempt to show that everything is lovely in our local affairs, even in departments where Ring corruption is still strongly intrenched, is not likely to diminish the contempt with which all honest men regard Mayor HALL. It is hardly worth while to recall the jaunty confidence with which the Mayor prated last year about the beneficent operation of the Two per Cent. Tax bill, about "the inconsistent and ignorant denunciations" leveled against TWEED, SWEENY, HALL & Co., and about the chronic and altogether insignificant character of the outcry against local corruption. We are assured this year that the Reformer is not yet born who can keep taxation rates under three per cent. by the same man who told us last year that the two per cent. tax levy was one of the highest products of human wisdom. The opinion of HALL on the one point is quite as worthless as was his opinion about the other. New-York desires nothing better than to be well quit of him and all his tribe, and the pervading feeling in the public mind about this message will be one of sincere thankfulness that it is the last of the series.

A Gold Mine in the Air.

A very artful man in a small way is Mr. CHARLES A. ROBESON. Highly respectable in appearance, suave in manner, eloquent but usually reserved in speech, and about fifty years of age, Mr. ROBESON not long since turned up in Boston. He came thither as a stranger, but he soon made many friends. One reason for this, besides the advantages named, probably lay in the fact that he asked no favors. After a time it leaked out, no one could exactly tell how, that ROBESON was the owner of a gold mine of fabulous wealth in Oregon. Some adventurous persons questioned him on the subject, but he evaded its discussion with a graceful and careless ease, well calculated to fire curiosity and establish confidence. On other occasions, Mr. ROBESON professed annoyance that his secret should have been hinted at. He admitted it was true that he had such a mine, nay, he was not unwilling to show to particular friends specimens of the ore. Beyond this, however, he begged he might be spared further debate. The specimens were shown, and they were magnificent. No more handsome fragments of auriferous red sandstone quartz were ever seen. They represented, Mr. ROBESON incidentally observed, a probable value in his mine of a hundred millions of dollars.

It is not surprising to hear that on this hint the solid men of Boston spoke. Here was a scheme worthy of the Hub of the Universe, befitting the city that had held GILMORE'S Jubilee. The fortunate owner of this new Ophir increased the number of his respectable acquaintances apace. They gave him nice suppers at PARKER'S, drove him proudly behind their fast-trotting steeds, and otherwise evinced their appreciation of modest opulence. The upshot of it all, as the reader anticipates, was that a large number took stock in the Robeson Mine—parted with, of course, with infinite reluctance by the proprietor—and that, while a fraction of the money was put in the hands of directors to expend for machinery and other improvements, most of the cash found its way into the pocket of Mr. ROBESON. The directors actually went out to San Francisco, ROBESON coolly accompanying the party, with the purpose, as was understood, of guiding them directly to the mine. Arrived at the Golden City, tickets were bought to go on to Portland, and, on the morning the steam-ship was to sail, ROBESON coolly managed to give his companions the slip. So adroit was he in this that the whole party, with the exception of himself, went on board the packet, the *Ajax*, and were carried off to Portland, while ROBESON, as is supposed, took the railroad and made for the East. The representatives of the solid men of Boston will return, no doubt, in good time, and make their way to the three-bill'd city wiser, if sadder, men.

The moral of this may be expressed in terms somewhat like the precautionary admonition of Mrs. Glasse: "First, catch your hare," said that worthy dame, and "first, see your mine," may judiciously be suggested to those who, like the dupes of ROBESON, are tempted into golden speculation. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the enterprising operator may fall into the hands of justice, since, apart from the wrong inflicted on particular victims, such rogueries as his have a tendency to injure legitimate mining projects, to which capital and confidence are alone essential to bring about results of genuine and solid profit.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. CATACAZY, who disappeared from the diplomatic field some months since, has made a brief return to publicity in a pamphlet said to contain many State secrets. He offered it to the London *Echo* for the modest sum of £205—for the shrewd Greek was not above making money in the gratification of his revenge. But the *Echo* declined it, as it only showed Mr. FISH to have had excellent reasons for sending the Russian Minister home, and that was so well known it would not be worth while to spend a thousand dollars for the details. So CATACAZY went off and published his pamphlet for the gratuitous enlightenment of the public. But the prosaic public refuse to be enlightened, and the "revelations" have fallen with utter flatness.

Some details, given in another column, of a visit to a few tenement houses in our City reveal, with mournful clearness, the kind and amount of suffering experienced by the very poor. We may moralize as we will, but the thought of a mother with six children, three of them sick, confined in one room of a crowded and filthy tenement suggests but one thought—that of immediate relief. Yet one only needs to contemplate the enormous extent of the evil to see that relief cannot be made immediate, but, to be worth anything, must be organized, extensive and permanent. Of provision for this, New-York has only too little.

An Englishman has been found who, in an article in the *Contemporary Review* for June, traces nearly all the faults of modern clergymen to the influence of women. He declares that preaching is almost exclusively for women, and is produced on a low level to meet the needs and nature of women. It might be replied that perhaps the preaching has affected the women quite as much as the women have affected the preaching. The writer, however, deserves credit for his courage in declaring that ministers owe it to themselves to do what they can to make the women who listen to them self-reliant, to inculcate the sense of responsibility, and to encourage positive virtues rather than the feebler negative ones on which the woman's mind is now made so much to dwell. With so much Christian work, requiring active energy, endurance, firmness and courage, waiting to be done, it is a shame that so many well-meaning, religious-minded women are doing nothing.

Accounts of unusual heat reach us from abroad, and it is plain that we are not the only sufferers from a most exceptional season. The Bombay *Gazette* says that the thermometer has reached 115° in the shade at Allahabad, and 116° in the shade at Hyderabad. At the latter place, many deaths had taken place from the heat among the Sixteenth Lancers. In the Deccan the wells were drying up fast, and the cattle dying, and a water famine was threatened to add to the general suffering. Fortunately, the monsoon was close at hand, when relief could be depended upon. In Rome the heat has been excessive, and there was another lively scene in the Chamber of Deputies there on the 27th ult., which is imputed by the Press to this cause. Several members came within an ace of getting to blows, and Signor SELLA said that it would be absolutely impossible to continue the sittings, another year, after the first of May. Since the great heat is so general, the question as to how far it is to be ascribed to the "coming comet" takes on increased significance, and there are many who will rejoice when, whether for weal or woe, the 12th of August has passed

Mr. HENRY NASH is what is called a "fly-proprietor," and he lives on Twickenham Common. Among the things to which Mr. NASH objects, are the periodic visits of the tax-gatherer. How to avert these obnoxious visits has long been a study with him. Resolved to keep within the law, so far as making personal assaults go, and yet to make his residence extremely uncomfortable to the Tax-collector, Mr. NASH at last hit upon a notable device. Two or three weeks ago, the Collector went to the house of NASH in company with the Parish Constable. They said they had come to collect arrears of local taxes, and that they had a distress warrant. NASH received his guests with great affability, and begged they would make themselves at home. To this, like *Bullfrog* in the play, they urbanely responded, by beginning to take an inventory of the furniture. Mr. NASH stepped out for a moment, and then returned with a hive of bees, which he placed upon the table, and said, "Take an inventory of *them*"—immediately after rolling himself up in the muslin window-curtains. The bees promptly attacked the invaders in full force, and the Collector and his aids fled in confusion, uttering terrible imprecations, while the ingenious NASH rolled upon the floor suffocating with laughter. The trick was entirely successful, and all the officials were badly stung. The raptures of NASH were, however, somewhat abated when, on the following morning, he was fined forty shillings and costs, and ordered to sojourn for a month in the House of Correction.

A wonderful escape is reported from Bilston, in South Staffordshire. A miner was shut up in a pit, when there was a tremendous fall of coal, and soon after the pit was quite flooded with water. It was thought that even if the poor fellow had escaped suffocation from the coal, his death by drowning was inevitable. Yet, after many hours imprisonment, the man was taken out alive and unhurt. He was strong enough, too, to walk home to his wife and children, which he insisted on being allowed to do. To those supposed bereaved ones, his appearance seemed literally that of one who had risen from the dead. Their joy and amazement may be readily conceived, since no case of deliverance, under like circumstances, was ever before known at Bilston.

World's Fair at Vienna, Commencing May 1, 1873.

To American Exhibitors:

The National Exposition to be held at Vienna, Austria, during next year, is expected to be the largest and most important ever held. The undersigned has been appointed Commissioner by the United States Government, and is anxious to afford every possible facility to his countrymen to enable them to forward specimens of their productions, and to make the American department a credit to the country.

The time is exceedingly short, and Congress has forbidden the expenditure of a dollar of the public funds to promote the objects of the exhibition. The undersigned is without instructions, except of a very general nature, but is in daily expectancy of details. This much is known. Exhibitors will forward articles by any steam-ship line they may choose, addressed to "The Director-General, World's Fair, 1873, in Vienna, Austria," and the "Department," to which they belong, together with the name of the exhibitor, must also be marked upon the outside of each package. Upon the back of each article must also be placed the name of the owner, maker, and exhibitor. A full description of each article, together with price, if for sale, must be sent to the undersigned at the earliest moment.

"In works of art of the present day" no copy will be admitted, and no work framed in oval unless backed by a square frame. The undersigned will shortly announce the jury of artists selected by him, to whose judgment all works of art intended for exhibition will be submitted. Insurance may be effected by each exhibitor, or will be attended to by the undersigned, upon application.

It is understood that the different steam-ship lines have consented to make a large reduction in freight, upon articles for exhibition—the details of which will soon be published.

The undersigned, if he goes to Vienna, or whoever may occupy the post of Commissioner at the fair, together with the Assistant Commissioners to be appointed, will devote themselves to assisting the exhibitors from the United States, and in the meantime will give all possible information.

THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
No. 51 Chambers-street, New-York.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Racing at Saratoga.

The Fastest Three-Quarters Dash on Record.

The Betting Ring Surprised Once More—Defeat of the Favorites—Tammany, Midday and Alarm the Winners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 15.—The July meeting is certainly in good luck so far. We have had a lovely day, a much larger attendance than on Saturday—especially of ladies—and a splendid day's racing. The steeple chase brought out the *élite* of the hotel visitors; and to judge from dainty little betting books and jeweled pencil-cases, the belles of Saratoga are not disinclined for a little horse-racing speculation. Many an eager inquiry was made as to the best horse to bet on. I fear the ladies, in the ordinary parlance, must have lost heavily; for out of the three races, the leading favorites in two were left behind. Of course the ladies will not be expected to pay; but then they did not win, an indirect loss very galling to their ambition.

A new feature was introduced by Mr. John Morrissey today, the selling of French pools. These pools proved a decided attraction, 360 tickets being taken on the steeple-chase alone. The names of all the starters are arranged separately by the side of small dials. Every time a ticket is taken (they are $5 a piece) a handle records what horse has been chosen, while a general dial records the whole number of pools sold in that race every time a pool is sold. After the race is over the pools, three per cent. having been deducted, are divided pro rata among those who have bought the winning horse. Thus: in the Steeple chase 360 pools were sold—210 on Milesian, the favorite, 59 on Tammany, the winner, and the remainder on Lobelia, Vesuvius and Astronomer. After deducting three per cent. for the Association, the pool was divided among the lucky possessors of Tammany tickets at the rate of about $30 each.

The steeple-chase was a magnificent race between Tammany and Lobelia, Milesian, the favorite, being left behind by an accident. As soon as the horses returned to the judges' stand, a wrangle took place between Murphy, the rider of Lobelia, and Gaffney, the rider of Tammany, the winner. Murphy claimed that all the horses except Milesian, had passed outside the near flag, instead of between the flags, thus gaining some ground on the turns, this being contrary to rule. It is certain that Milesian lost all chances in the race by his jockey, Hyland, seeing that he was riding wrong, pulling him up and turning back to get in the right track. The judges, however, decided against Lobelia and in favor of Tammany. Their decision was received with a good deal of growling and bad feeling. A large amount of money had been invested on Milesian, and some of his backers loudly bewailed the untoward accident which cost them their money. Had he followed Tammany, he would in all likelihood have won the race, for he had a good place, and his jockey had been holding back all through. The jumps, thirty-four in number, and representing fences and stone walls, were generally well taken, Tammany showing himself a splendid jumper.

The second race of one and three-quarter miles was splendidly won by Midday, the favorite. Allie Hunt, who was nearly as great a favorite, coming in last. The third and last race once more brought a surging crowd around Dr. Underwood's stand. Mr. Belmont's Kingfisher, who was supposed to have been so badly broken down that he could never run again, having achieved so great a success in the time race on Saturday, was the great bone of contention, and he sold so high in the pools that Dr. Underwood was compelled to begin selling without him. Still there were such horses as John Harper's Platina, and Mr. Travers' Alarm, in the race, and the knowing ones did not seem to regard Kingfisher as so great a certainty. The event proved the correctness of their conclusions. Kingfisher was behind from the beginning; at the turn leading into the quarterstretch he was nowhere; his jockey pulled him up and he walked in. This was a sad disappointment to Mr. Belmont, who was fully justified in anticipating success. The race was won in magnificent style by Alarm in one minute and sixteen seconds—the fastest time for a three-quarter of a mile dash on record.

There is, of course, considerable excitement about the race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett, which is set down for to-morrow. Old John Harper says that his horse will certainly be on hand, and that he has every reason to believe that Bassett will also be at the starting-post. Mr. Harper laughs a sly laugh with his eyes when any one mentions the bare possibility of Col. McDaniel snatching from him his Long Branch laurels. At the same time the other side *say* that their horse ran unaccountably badly, and that if not first under the cord to-morrow, Bassett will run Longfellow very hard. Be this as it may, the betting does not point that way; for I hear they are offering $1,000 to $400 on Longfellow. Well, four-and-twenty hours will decide; and we can wait till to-morrow to know if Longfellow is to be universally acknowledged the king of the American turf.

THE RACING.

A finer day's sport could not have been wished for. The track was in excellent condition, and was proved to be the fastest in the country by today's record. The manner in which the knowing ones were slaughtered is something to be remembered, for two of the favorites at immense odds went overboard in the steeple-chase. There were five starters, and Milesian, for some unaccountable reason, was made so great a favorite that it took a pocketful of money to get on him, and the result of the race was a mortification, and inflicted so deep a wound that it has been the chief topic of conversation all the afternoon. The second race was won by Midday, beating three others in good time, while the race will be remembered as the fastest ever run in the country, viz., 1:16, beating the previous record of Ortolan by three-quarters of a second, and giving to Alarm a prominent position for the greatest event of the year—the Dixie Stake at Baltimore, worth from $13,000 to $15,000 to the winner. The particulars of the contest are given below.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport began with a steeple-chase of about three miles for all ages, heavy welter weights, $600 to the winner and $200 to the second horse. This style of race has always been popular at Saratoga, and consequently the interest in the result is always great, aside from the probability of a tumble of one of the riders and a corresponding sensation. In the race today the following five horses were entered, viz.: Joseph Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, five years, by Lexington, out of Liz. Mardis, by imp. Glencoe, 151 pounds; James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Capitola, by Lexington, 155 pounds; J. H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, five years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, by Lexington, 151 pounds; R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, 148 pounds; and D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, out of Cornelian. Out of the lot, Milesian was made the favorite at good odds, as his recent performances got him into the good graces of the betting men, but of all races a steeple-chase is "mighty onsartin," and the others received considerable support from those who generally take the chances at short prices. The speculating fraternity were, therefore, active, and the pool-seller found plenty of business at the following prices:

Milesian	$310	$300	$450
Tammany	85	50	70
Lobelia	35	40	55
Vesuvius	30	31	45
Astronomer	30	35	40
Total	$490	$456	$660

The course was artistically laid out, albeit the jumps were mere toys in comparison to others, but the obstacles were so numerous that plenty of excitement was induced to manifest itself during the progress of the contest. There were no less than thirty-four jumps, and the manner in which they were arranged reflects the highest credit on the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Chas. Wheatley.

THE RACE.

When the flag fell Vesuvius went off in the lead, with Astronomer second, and the others together. They shaped their course along the easterly side of the sectional track and encountered a stone wall, Milesian taking it first, Vesuvius second, Lobelia third, Tammany fourth, and Astronomer fifth. When they ran on the flat their positions remained unchanged and they went over the second obstruction, which was a fence, in the same order. On the flat again Vesuvius passed Milesian and showed the way over a wall near the half-mile pole. They then shaped their course parallel with the lower turn and leaped a fence in the following order: Vesuvius, Tammany, Milesian, Lobelia and Astronomer. Near the three-quarter pole they jumped a wall in the same order. They then came to the centre of east field, and, still in the same order, they all got over a fence without accident. They then came to a tree, in the centre field, under which was a hedge, and then running up toward the stand, they came to the west section of the water jump. Vesuvius was over first, Tammany second, Milesian third, Lobelia fourth, and Astronomer fifth. Both Vesuvius and Tammany made splashes, and the other three jumped clear. They now approached the extra of three-quarter track, making two leaps into the west field, and encountered a wall, all going over beautifully and in the same order. They then jumped a fence at the quarter-pole and then dropped down into the south field near the stables of Hunter and Travers, and then curving eastwardly, they came to a hedge, and then a fence near to Belmont's stables. Still in the south field they encountered a stiff wall, and they all went over with their positions still the same. They now came across the track on the backstretch, making two leaps into the west field and then two jumps across the shoot or extra track into the east field, were they encountered their twenty-first obstacle, a fence in the centre of the field. They then came across toward and parallel with the home-stretch, and near the furlong-pole a big wall was got over amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude. All this time there had been no change in their positions, but when they left the wall Astronomer passed Lobelia and was fourth. Now came the south section of the water jump in front of the grand stand, and the lot went over it in magnificent style in the following order: Vesuvius first, Tammany second, Milesian third, Astronomer fourth and Lobelia fifth. Lobelia now regained the fourth place, and they went over the sectional track for the third time, making two jumps into the west field, and came across a fence, which they all went over, and then jumped a hedge at the quarter-pole. They now made a sharp curve toward the grand stand, and approached a stone wall, when they all went wrong. Milesian turned back, but the others did not, and so he was out of the race, for he lost too much ground to ever recover it. They went over the wall in the following order: Vesuvius first, Tammany second, Astronomer third, Lobelia fourth, and as before stated Milesian a long way behind. They now turned to the east and ran along the south side of the extra or three-quarter stretch, and encountered a fence, when Tammany went to the front and showed the way, with Vesuvius second, Astronomer third, and Lobelia fourth. In this manner they went over the last wall, and then went into the regular track at the half-mile pole. On the lower turn a hurdle met them, but over they came, Tammany making his run for home in the lead, with Vesuvius second, Lobelia third, and, closing up, Astronomer fourth. Milesian, who went round the whole course, closed up a large gap, and was running now about 200 yards behind. They now turned into the homestretch, and when they jumped the last hurdle, near the furlong pole, Tammany held a good lead and Lobelia headed Vesuvius, and in the run home she took the second place, but Tammany had too strong a lead to be beaten, and he won by several lengths—Lobelia second, Vesuvius third, and Astronomer fourth. Time, 6:17. Mr. Bannatyne, the owner of Milesian, claimed a place in the race very justly, and should have won the race, as he was the only horse that ran the course as marked by the flags. The judges, however, turned a deaf ear to his appeals, and the race was awarded to Tammany, and the second and third places as they came in. So Mr. Bannatyne was rewarded for sticking "to trifles."

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Steeple-chase for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting course; welter weights; $600 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

Jos. Donahue's Tammany, ch. g., five years, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis; Gaffney, 151 pounds...... 1
James Thompson's Lobelia, br. m., aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, Murphy, 155 pounds...... 2
J. H. Tully's Vesuvius, b. g., five years, by Vandyke, dam Lizzy Berry; Tully, 151 pounds...... 3
R. Shea's Astronomer, br. h., 4 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter; Sutcliff, 148 pounds...... 4
D. J. Bannatyne's Milesian, ch. h., five years, by Mickey Free, dam by Wagner; Hyland, 154 pounds...... 0
Time, 6:17.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second race on the programme was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, purse of $600, and the four starters were Thomas W. Doswell's b. m. Midday, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Ninette, by Revenue; T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. h. Allie Hunt, 6 years, by Vandal, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, 4 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. m. Metella, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington. In the minds of the knowing ones it was beyond all possibility of Midday being defeated by her competitors with the distance and weight, and there was a grand rush of the unterrified to her support. Allie Hunt had been a good horse, but was conceded to be better in a repeating than a dash race, insomuch that he was more noted for endurance than great speed. John Merryman had not shown himself to be worth a snap of the finger, and Metella, although running well at Long Branch, was not considered fleet enough to cope with the daughter of Eclipse, so it was settled that Midday was to win as she pleased. She was, therefore, the favorite at the following odds:

Midday	$600	$1,100	$1,000
Allie Hunt	135	225	225
Metella	200	300	210
John Merryman	100	62	60
Total	$1,035	$1,687	$1,495

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters they were started from the sectional or three-quarter track, and when the flag fell Midday rushed off first, with Allie Hunt second, Metella third and Merryman fourth, but going down the stretch Metella went to the front, and turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole she was a length in front of Midday, who was a half a length in advance of John Merryman, Allie Hunt being fourth and close up. Coming round the lower turn they were the same, and at the three-quarter pole Metella was still leading Midday a length, and making the running. Allie Hunt in the meantime reached Merryman's head, and they were running together. When they came up the homestretch they were all in close order, with Metella showing the way—a beautiful race. There was no lagging as they passed the stand, for Metella still kept the pace hot, and was leading Midday three-quarters of a length, the latter being under a strong pull. Allie Hunt was third and Merryman fourth, but all in a ruck. As they went round the turn Merryman again collared Allie Hunt, and was again on even terms with him, while Metella had now got a full length away from Midday. At the quarter-pole, Metella was two lengths in the lead of Midday, Allie Hunt and John Merryman being still on even terms, and lapping the quarter of the mare. Traveling down the backstretch, the pace was still hot, but Metella came back to Midday, who was still under a pull. When they reached the half-mile pole, Midday was lapping Metella's quarter, John Merryman being third, and Allie Hunt fourth. On the lower turn, Midday had got on even terms with Metella, and Allie Hunt having passed Merryman was in the third position. When they reached the three-quarter pole, Midday had pushed to the front and was showing half a length in front of Metella, and it was easy to see that she was to be the winner easily. When they came up the homestretch she got further away, while Merryman came with a rush to second place, and struggled gamely with Midday, but the latter came home the winner by a length and a half, Merryman second, four lengths in front of Metella—Allie Hunt behind.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600 for all ages, to carry 100 pounds one and three-quarter miles.

Thomas W. Doswell's Midday, b. m., 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Ninette. Gibson............ 1
F. M. Hall's John Merryman, b. h., 4 years, by Eugene, dam La Rose. Roe............ 2
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Metella, ch. m., 5 years, by Australian, dam La Grand Duchesse. Lakelund. 3
T. B. & W. R. Davis' Allie Hunt, b. h., 6 years, by Vandal, dam Nora Creina. Henry............ 4
Time—3:09¼.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The third contest of the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, which had the following ten entries: D. D. Withers's br. f. Elsie, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Babta, by Kingston; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Lady Motley, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Lee Paul's dam Coffin and Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, by Lexington; John Harper's ch. f. Platina, 3 years, by Planet, out of Æolite, by Lexington; Carrol & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 5 years, by Donerail, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion; John H. Harbeck's gr. c. Frank Swift, 3 years, by Eugene, out of Faith by Childe Harold; T. Brook Davis' b. c. Piedmont, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George; J. W. Hunt Reynold's ch. f. Elsie, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington. Hunter and Traver's b. c. Alarm, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maud, by Stockwell, and A. Belmont's b. h. Kingfisher, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston. When the bugle called them to the track Lochiel did not appear, and nine faced the starter. The following figures will tell how the knowing ones were taken in and done for:

Kingfisher	$1,100	$1,000
Alarm	250	250
Platina	150	125
Ortolan	120	150
Field	200	175
Total	$1,820	$1,705

THE RACE.

When they started, after considerable delay, Frank Swift went off in the lead, with Lady Motley second, Piedmont third, and the others in a bunch, except Kingfisher, who got off badly. As they rushed down the stretch Alarm came out from the ruck, while Platina followed him up in the second position, Frank Swift being third. In this way they entered the track at the half-mile pole, Alarm being half a length in front of Palatina. When they came on to the lower turn Withers' Elsie took the second place from Palatina, but the pace was so hot that she gave way to the latter and then fell back to the rear. At the three-quarter pole Alarm was leading a length, and when he came up the stretch opened away, and won the fastest race on record for the distance, viz.: 1:16—Platina and Piedmont a dead heat for second, Ortolan fourth, Withers' Elsie fifth, Reynolds' Elsie sixth, Lady Motley seventh, Frank Swift eighth. Kingfisher was a quarter of a mile out.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile.

Hunter & Travers' Alarm, b. c., 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Maud, by Stockwell............ 1
John Harper's Platina, ch. f., 3 years, by Planet, dam Ærolite, by Lexington............ 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s Lady Motley, b. f., 3 years, by Lexington, out of Lee Paul's dam............ 3
T. B. & W. R. Davis' Piedmont, b. c., 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Fairy, by Knight of St. George...... 0
Carrol & Coar's Ortolan, br. h., 5 years, by Donerail, dam Canary Bird, by imp Albion............ 0
John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, Frank Swift, gr. c., 3 years, by Eugene, dam Faith, by Childe Harold............ 0
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Elsie, ch. f., 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington............ 0
D. D. Withers' Elsie, br. m., 4 years, by Leamington, dam Babta, by Kingston............ 0
A. Belmont's Kingfisher, b. h., 5 years, by Lexington, dam Eltham Lass, by Kingston............ 0
Coffin & Lawrence's Lochiel, b. h., 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Bonnet, by Lexington........dr.
Time—1:16.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

Tomorrow is the third and great day of the meeting. An immense number of people have arrived today, and thousands are expected tomorrow morning. There are three races to be decided: The first is the Saratoga Stake for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile. There will be the following ten starters: D. Swigert's ch. c. Springbok; A. Belmont's ch. c. Count DOrsay, and ch. f. Electra; Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Saturn, and b. f. Luna; F. Morris' ch. c., by imp. Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Cora Linn; John Coar's b. f. The Nurse, R. W. Walden's ch. s. Minnie W., Gov. Bowie's w. c. Catesby, M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, and L. W. Jerome's ch. c. by imp. Australian, dam Weatherwitch. The second race is the Saratoga Cup for all ages, two and a quarter miles; and as Harry Bassett is known to be a great deal better horse than he was at Long Branch, the race is creating much excitement, but Longfellow is considered unbeatable and he is backed strong. John Morrissey's ch. h. Defender will also start. The third race is a dash of a mile and a half for three-year olds, winners of Belmont, Ladies' and Travers' Stakes excluded. The following four will start: Hunter & Travers' Buckden, A. Belmont's Gray Planet, H. P. McGrath's Jury, and Davis' Piedmont. The betting is very heavy at the following figures:

MILE AND A HALF.

Buckden	$350	$300
Gray Planet	150	130
Jury	60	45
Piedmont	50	35

SARATOGA CUP.

Longfellow	$700	$400
Bassett	250	140
Defender	10	6

SARATOGA STAKES.

Swigert	$300	$250
Belmont	180	175
Hunter & Travers	180	140
Morris	50	65
Bowie	70	75
Field	105	85

Pools on the Saratoga Cup.

At Johnson's Rooms, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, pools for the Saratoga Cup were sold, last evening, as follows:

Longfellow	$100	$100
Bassett	38	36
Defender	3	2

There was not a large attendance, and but little interest was manifested in regard to the race.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. PESCHKA-LEUTNER IN CONCERT.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner, the soprano singer whose co-operation in the Jubilee performances was one of the few notable features of that gigantic enterprise, sang at the Academy of Music last evening. Her daring and effective execution, and the vast compass of her very strong voice produced an impression translated time and again by applause of the most enthusiastic kind. Mme. Leutner's delivery is, to use a not very elegant, but a not inappropriate term, her best point. It is not so facile as Mlle. Carlotta Patti's, but it is quite fluent, is equal to the most rapid passages, whether marked legato or staccato, and is full of fire. Mme. Leutner's tones are not of the exquisite quality of those of the Italian artist, but they are so powerful as to render the idea that they can be used with success in the florid compositions, amid the difficulties of which the singer is at ease, hard of acceptance. The range of her notes is enormous. If we are not mistaken, in Proch's variations they last night included G flat in altissimo. With gifts and acquirements of the order implied, the mention above printed of Mme. Leutner's immediate triumph over her hearers will be readily credited. She recited, yesterday, the grand air from Mozart's "Zauberfloete," with its staccati F's above the lines; a familiar waltz, embellished in deference to the performer's capabilities; and the work already named, which was written expressly for Mme. Ilma de Murska, whose vocal pyrotechnics Mme. Leutner's well-nigh equal in splendor. A repetition of the last-cited number of the programme was insisted upon, and, at its termination, the singer was several times compelled to reappear. Three piano solos by Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, a pianist whose excellence constantly grows upon one, and a variety of instrumental selections, interpreted by an orchestra under the baton of Herr Bergmann made up the remainder of the entertainment. Mme. Leutner may be listened to at the Academy on Wednesday and on Friday next.

Miscellaneous.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A host of novel performances were offered at this establishment last evening. The principal one, however, was the feat of Mlle. Geraldine, a trapeze artist who has created a sensation in Europe. The entertainment of last evening opened with the comedy of "Wanted 1,000 Milliners," in which Mr. C. B. Bishop, a comedian, who takes the late Mr. Burton as his model, filled the character of *Joe Baggs*. This was followed by the sword swallowing act of Ling Look, who disposes mysteriously but satisfactorily of a blade ninety centimetres in length. Then Yamadiva, the Man Serpent, was introduced, and distinguished himself by some extraordinary contortions. The doings of the Moe Brothers, the champion skaters, followed. Then, after a good deal of preparation, came the heroine of the evening, in shape of Mlle. Geraldine, a young, graceful and scantily-attired lady, who was shot through a trap in the stage to a height of some twenty-five feet in the air, where she was caught by M. Leopold, who was hanging by his feet to a trapeze above. The achievement of Mlle. Geraldine is certainly, as the play-bills characterize it, a "sensational novelty," and as such will doubtless attract large houses to witness it. Although the feat performed is somewhat startling and seemingly dangerous, the safety-net spread below guards against any accident of a serious nature. Mlle. Geraldine and M. Leopold, Ling Look the sword eater, Yamadiva the man serpent, and the other artists will repeat their respective performances every night and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees until further notice.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen throughout the Middle and Eastern States, and westward since Sunday, the lowest pressure being now apparently north of the Ohio Valley; the temperature has fallen in the Middle States, with increasing south-west winds; north-west winds and clearing weather have been reported from Omaha; cloud and rain have prevailed from Arkansas to Virginia and northward; occasional local storms in the Southern and Gulf States; heavy rain is reported from New-York City.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will probably pass eastward over the Middle States on Tuesday, with rain and south-west winds veering to north-west from Virginia and New-Jersey westward; brisk winds may prevail on the lakes, but the exact location of any serious disturbance cannot be estimated, owing to delay in the midnight telegraphic reports. Threatening and rainy weather prevails in New-England. South-westerly winds, with numerous local storms in the Southern and Gulf States.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

The North Carolina Campaign—A Candid and Important Opinion—Spoiling a Greeleyite Howl.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Hon. Henry Wilson arrived here this morning from Philadelphia, where he spent the Sabbath. He left this evening for North Carolina, and will speak first at Wilson, on the railroad between Wilmington and Weldon, on Wednesday afternoon. This is the point where the Democratic barbecue was held the other day, and where Vance, Stockton and Tipton held forth. The next day Senator Wilson will speak at Wilmington. His programme is not arranged beyond that.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, who has just closed his term of court at Raleigh, where he met men from every portion of the State, writes here that in his opinion the State will go Republican by a small but decisive majority. Every one who knows Judge Brooks knows his ability to judge accurately and dispassionately. Moreover, he belongs to the school of Conservatives, rather than that of the Radicals, and is in no sense a partizan. His opinion is worth as much as, and perhaps more than any other opinion in the State.

Secretary Boutwell speaks first at Greensboro on Wednesday, and not on Tuesday, as was inadvertently stated last night.

A CORRECTION.

The types made a funny blunder in the list of Anti-Greeleyites sent last night. The words "Judge Daniel Colberrywell" should read "Judge Daniel and Col. Benjamin Ewell." This correction is necessary, because the Greeleyites number their adherents with such jealous care that they will be asserting that there is no such man in the State, and for once they will probably be much nearer the truth than is their custom.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE KEARSARGE AND OTHER BOUNTIES.

The Treasury Department is awaiting the action of the Navy Department before paying bounty to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, for the destruction of the Alabama. The amount is $190,000 in addition to $30,000 heretofore received by them. The payment of a bounty of $283,000 to Capt. Cushing and the boats' crew for the destruction of the ram Albemarle requires an appropriation by Congress. The report in the New-Orleans prize-money cases is still before the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Several millions of dollars are involved. After the Court shall make its decision, an appropriation by Congress will be necessary to carry it into effect. No other prize cases are now pending at the Fourth Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department.

PENSIONS AND ATTORNEYSHIP.

The late decision of the Commissioner of Pensions under the act of June 8, 1872, increasing the rate of certain pensioners in which the Commissioner held that the intervention of an attorney was not required, and that no attorneyship in such cases would be recognized, or fee allowed, has been sustained on an appeal case by the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner's decision saves to the pensioners the aggregate sum of $160,000. The Commissioner held that these cases are not "claims" in the contemplation of the law. The old certificates are to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Pensions, who will place upon the margin the new ratings authorized by the recent law. Sworn application is not essential in these cases.

VERMONT.

Brilliant Opening of the Republican Campaign at Burlington—Ten Thousand Persons Present—Torchlight Procession and Illuminations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 15.—The Republican mass-meeting here this evening was the greatest political demonstration in Burlington since 1840. Between eight and ten thousand people were massed in the square in front of the Court-house. Hon. Levi Underwood presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were our leading merchants and professional men. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, made a masterly speech of an hour and a half, and was followed by Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, of New-York, Register of the Treasury during Lincoln's Administration. Both speakers were greeted with cheers, and the speeches frequently interrupted by applause. Delegations, with bands of music, were present from St. Alban's, Plattsburg, Keeseville, Winooski and Vergennes. The St. Alban's Grant and Wilson Club came down 200 strong. After the speeches a grand torchlight procession was formed and marched through the principal streets. Many public buildings and private residences were brilliantly illuminated. Church and College streets were a blaze of light. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the campaign in Vermont for Grant and Wilson may be said to have opened grandly and successfully. The demonstration clearly shows that Greeleyism has but little hold with the people.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

Inquest in the Case of Roundsman Donohue—Verdict of Murder Against Henry Rodgers and Other Members of the Gang.

The inquest in the case of roundsman John Donohue, who was murdered by the "Battle-row Gang" of rowdies in Williamsborgh, was held yesterday before Coroner Whitehill at the Morgue, Brooklyn. The ruffians who constitute this notorious gang occupied four front seats, and a more villainous-looking set of cut-throats it would be difficult to find. Four of the ringleaders were handcuffed in couples. On the examination of witnesses, Richard McLaughlin, Joseph Richards, Edward Gardner and John Hilkist testified that they saw a stick with Rodgers and heard him declare that he would kill Officer Donohue. McLaughlin and Gardner saw Rodgers strike the blow. McGoldrick, who kept the whisky shop where the gang were drinking, said that when he went to close up he found the oak bar gone, and he subsequently saw it in the possession of Rodgers. Richards testified that there was a feeling among the gang against officer Donohue because he had previously arrested some of their number, and that a plan was laid to start a song which would bring Donohue round that way, Rodgers declaring that when he did come he "would kill him."

The jury went out at about 3 o'clock and returned after an absence of about thirty minutes with the following verdict:

"That John Donohue died at the Brooklyn City Hospital July 11, 1872, from injuries to the brain, caused by a blow or blows with a club or stick of wood in the hands of Henry Rodgers, in North First-street, near Union-avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., on the morning of July 7, 1872, and that said blow or blows were done in malice and forethought; and we also find that Cornelius Denver, Abraham Gibson, Edward Clark, Joseph Flint, Robert Gardner, Wm. Hilkert, Richard McLaughlin, Joseph Ritchie, Hugh McGoldrich and Benjamin Starke were accessories before and at the fact."

The parties above-named being in custody, were committed by the Corner, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John McCall, Henry Coyle, Wm. Denver, John Denver, and Peter Sullivan, also members of the gang, were held as witnesses.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Attack on the Surveying Party by Indians—Relentless Hostility of the Chilcoutans.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A portion of the Canadian Pacific surveying party have returned to Kamloops, and report that the Chilcoutan Indians are openly hostile, threatening the work of the survey, and that they have already attacked a detachment of the railroad party at the Forks of the Skeena River. It is alleged that the Indians are incensed at the destruction of one of their villages by fire through the carelessness of the white travelers, and that the savages have armed themselves and notified the government officers that no travelers or freight will be permitted to pass through their territory.

The Baltimore Schuetzen Society—The Kaiser Franz Band.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—The annual festival of the Baltimore Schuetzen Society commenced today. The Kaiser Franz Garde Band arrived this afternoon in full force from New-York, and were received at the Schuetzen Ground by the officers of the Society. An address of welcome was delivered by Major Blumenberg, and was responded to by Von Saro. Betwen 7,000 and 10,000 persons attended the concert of the Band on the grounds to-night. Quite a number were present from Washington, Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, and other places. The Band will give a concert to-morrow night and Wednesday night. The grounds were beautifully illuminated.

The War of Races in California—A Long Rope and Short Shrift.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A special dispatch says two Irishmen demanded employment on a farm near Bantas, Alameda County, last night, and were told by the farmer that he had a sufficient number of Chinamen engaged to harvest the crops, and would not need their services. This morning they were detected firing the grain-stacks, and were captured. The prisoners were tried by the neighboring farmers and hanged.

YACHTING.

A Squally Race—The Jeannette and Meteor—The Latter Wins—A Schooner Capsized—Entries for the Bayonne Regatta.

A lively yacht race took place yesterday, between the open sloop-yachts Meteor, Mr. A. C. Bush, and the Jeannette, Mr. H. B. Pierson. The contest was merely a test of speed between the two boats, the losing party agreeing to pay for a champagne supper. The course was from a stake-boat off Pat McGehan's, to and around Fort Lafayette, sailing over the course twice.

The start was a flying one, the Jeanette getting away first at 1:50, the Meteor being thirty seconds later, but before sailing 300 yards the Meteor took the lead, and on rounding Fort Lafayette was nearly four minutes ahead. On making the first turn of the home stake-boat the Meteor led by 8 minutes, 3 seconds. On the second round, when off Owl's Head, a heavy squall from the south-east struck the boats suddenly, and they with difficulty stood up under it. The Jeannette experienced the worst of it, and had to slack her sheets, but the Meteor bore up well, and weathered it through at the expense of a good ducking to all on board. During the duration of the squall, a heavy fog prevailed, rendering it impossible to see anything at 200 yards distance. For nearly half an hour the squall lasted, the wind coming down in short, sharp gusts, and the sea being very rough, but the little boats bore up well and plunged the water at a gallant rate, the Meteor gaining considerably. The race resulted in a decided victory for the Meteor, she coming in at 6:23:34, and the Jeannette at 6:50:30. The Nettie B. did duty as stake-boat, and the judges, Mr. J. M. Sawyer and J. Watson Ellsworth, had a lively time on board standing out in the heavy rain that fell. After the race, an excellent collation was served up by Mr. McGiehan, and the defeated was toasted by the defeater, and *vice versa*. A pleasant evening ended the day's race.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

During the squall, yesterday afternoon, the schooner-yacht Josephine, out with a large party, was suddenly caught, and, before the crew could trim sails to meet it, was capsized. Fortunately the Police-boat Seneca, under command of Capt. Speight, was close at hand, and bore down to the rescue of those on board. All were taken on board, and the Josephine was towed into New-York.

ENTRIES FOR THE BAYONNE REGATTA.

The sixth annual and fifth union regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club will come off on Wednesday next. The course, regulations, &c., have already been published in the TIMES.

The following are the entries for the regatta:

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Meta, Commodore G. A. Beling, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Captain, Joseph Ellsworth, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Kate, Rear-Commodore R. Dillon, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Qui Vive, Capt. Clapham, Brooklyn Yacht Club.

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Undine, Dr. Vondy, Jersey City Yacht Club.
Nettie B., A. C. Bush, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Mary, S. P. Hill, Jersey City Yacht Club.
Watson, John H. Ellsworth, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Sophia, C. M. Felt, Brooklyn Yacht Club.

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Meteor, A. C. Bush, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Jeannette, H. B. Pierson, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Maud, W. A. Morris, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
W. T. Lee, C. M. Felt, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Annie Mack, P. McGiehan, Brooklyn Yacht Club.
Blossom, E. R. Timson, Jersey City Yacht Club.

FOURTH-CLASS SLOOPS.

Edith, J. Van Pelt, Stapleton Yacht Club.
Comet, Capt Ketchum, Jersey City Yacht Club.

THE META AND GRACIE.

The match race between the Meta and Gracie comes off on Tuesday next, the boats to sail from the Light-ship twenty miles to windward and back. The Meta is sixty-one feet in length, and the Gracie fifty-nine feet, and as both are very fast boats, a spirited race is looked for. A cup valued at $250 is the prize to be contested for.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Four cases of sunstroke are reported for last week at Fortress Monroe, one of which resulted fatally.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday extended the patent of Geo. R. Smith, of New-York, for railroad switches.

James Quantrall, a brakeman on the Lowell Railroad, was killed yesterday by falling from a train.

Michael Ryan, aged seventy, was killed while walking on the railroad track near Somerville, Mass., yesterday.

Michael Murray, of Philadelphia, was knocked down by a runaway horse yesterday and killed.

Gov. Jewell has purchased the interest of J. H. Bromley in the Hartford *Evening Post*, and Mr. Bromley retires from the paper.

The City of Selma, Ala., yesterday, by a large majority, voted $100,000 as a subscription to the New-Orleans and Selma Railroad.

Our Government has declined the proposition to join Italy in the adoption of an international system of semaphoric signals for use on vessels.

The parties concerned in the burning of Mr. Justice Keogh in effigy in Ireland have been committed for trial at the Fermanagh assizes.

H. W. Chittenden, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, is dangerously ill at the residence of his son-in-law, in Syracuse.

Davis & Moore's paper-mill, in Pepperell, Mass., was burned on Sunday, with the stock and machinery. The loss is $50,000, and the insurance $45,000, mostly in Boston offices.

The German Government has notified this Government that it has adopted a metrical system, of which the unit of value is one mark; value in United States gold, twenty-three cents.

Recent heavy rains have caused the overflowing of the Alabama River and its tributaries, tearing up the railroad track, and destroying cotton and corn crops to the value of $2,000,000 or more.

H. W. Guthrie, alias "Clubfoot," was literally torn to pieces by two charges of buck-shot, fired by Lew Ferote, at Eureka, Nevada, on Sunday, on the renewal of an old quarrel.

Archibald Gibson, a butcher of the Forty-eighth-street Market, New-York City, while bathing at Neversink, N. J., on Sunday, was seized with an apoplectic fit and expired. The remains have been sent to New-York.

Judge Linton Stephens, a brother of Alexander H. Stephens, for many years prominent in the politics of Georgia, and a man of great ability in the legal profession, died of congestion of the brain, at Sparta, Ga., on Sunday.

James Lyons, in a quarrel over a game of cards in a San Francisco saloon on Sunday, shot James Muir, a plumber, twice in the breast, inflicting fatal wounds. Lyons, on reaching the police station, fell dead from disease of the heart.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, publishes a letter in which he says that, though he would prefer that the Democrats had resolved on a straight Democratic ticket, he will work earnestly for the election of Greeley and Brown, as it is the will of the party.

The trains of the Central Pacific Railway for San Francisco have been delayed for twenty-four hours by a "cloud-burst," which washed away a portion of the track near Boca, in Nevada. The damage has been repaired, and the trains are running regularly again.

At South Bethlehem, Penn., on Sunday evening, Joseph Raeger, during a drunken brawl, stabbed John Schmidt eight times. Schmidt boarded with Raeger, who accused him of being too intimate with his wife. Raeger is in jail, and Schmidt in a critical condition.

Wm. Woodruff, the veteran trainer and driver, died on Sunday, at his residence in Allston, Mass., after a long and severe illness. He was about fifty years of age, and was known throughout the country as a noted turfman. The funeral takes place on Wednesday.

Tax Collector McLean, of Memphis, states that there are many inaccuracies in the report of the Grand Jury, and that he will answer all the charges and indictments. He intimates that one of his clerks was the cause of all of his trouble, and that he himself had not properly attended to his duties.

Some Sample Reformers.

From the Detroit Tribune.

We hope that it will not be forgotten that Mr. Greeley is the Reform candidate for President. To be sure the Democracy have taken him up. But it must never be forgotten that the country owes the original suggestion of his name for the Presidency to that glorious band of heroic and self-sacrificing reformers who assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May last, with the single, self-forgetful and patriotic purpose of rescuing the Government from corruption. The Liberal Republican Reformers, and none others, put Horace Greeley and Baxter G. Brown in nomination for President and Vice-President, and the glory of this unprecedented achievement belongs to them alone.

We desire, therefore, before the line of battle between the Democratic and Republican Parties becomes fairly joined, to render a modest tribute to the character, records and eminent claims of some of the "Reform Republicans" to whose efforts the nomination of Mr. Greeley is due, and who are now bright and shining lights among his supporters. We do not wish to encumber this article with any reference to the patriotism, integrity and public services of his Democratic adherents. The purity of Tweed and Sweeny; the judicial uprightness of Barnard and Cardozo; the life-long patriotism of Mosby, Imboden, Bradley Johnson and Fitz Hugh Lee; the consistent Union record of Henry Clay Dean, T. W. Hendricks and Garrett Davis—these are topics which must be treated hereafter. We must for the present confine our attention to that class of Mr. Greeley's supporters known as Republican Reformers.

In New-York the head of this "Reform" movement is Gen. John Cochrane. He was the most prominent Greeley manager at Cincinnati, and is now the head of the National Reformers' Executive Committee in New-York. Gen. Cochrane has been for years one of the Tammany Republicans of New-York City—that class of politicians who, under the name of Republicans, have been only less faithful servants of Tweed and his Ring than the Tammany Democrats. He was elected President of the Tammany Board of Aldermen last Winter, and lent himself to the conspiracy, fortunately unsuccessful, to defeat the organization of the Reform Board of Aldermen. This political adventurer, long ago refused recognition by the Republican Party, now turns up as the principal organizer of the new Reform movement.

In New-Jersey the principal leaders of the new "Reform" are Judson N. Kilpatrick and James M. Scovel. The former was sent by President Johnson as Minister to Chili. He took an abandoned woman with him and endeavored to force her recognition in Chilian society. For this, and for gross intemperance, he was removed by President Grant soon after the inauguration of the latter, and he is consequently one of the most active of the Anti-Grant Reformers. James M. Scovel is notorious as a political trickster and mountebank. During the conflict between the Republican Party and President Johnson, he was by turns Republican, Johnson man, and Democrat, as occasion served. He swells the Reform ranks and leads the Reform cohorts in New-Jersey.

In Pennsylvania, the two most illustrious reformers are Alexander K. McClure and Morrow B. Lowry. The former was formerly the most prominent and experienced wire-puller in the Republican party of Pennsylvania, always excepting Simon Cameron. No form of political intrigue or manipulation comes amiss to him. He is a valuable accession to Reform. Morrow B. Lowry has been for years a leading member of the immaculate Legislature of Pennsylvania; and it is to him, as much as to any other man, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania owes its entire innocence of bribery, its unspotted freedom from corruption, and its noble independence of outside influences. Should Mr. Greeley be elected, Mr. Lowry will be of invaluable assistance in introducing the Pennsylvania reform system of legislation into Congress.

In Ohio, Gen. James B. Steedman is among the Greeley Reformers. What he doesn't know about reforming isn't worth knowing. His career before the war and his shifty political course since are sufficiently familiar in this locality, and we gladly refrain from going into any particulars. It is enough to say that, personally and politically, Gen. Steedman is worthy of fellowship in this glorious company of Reformers. Among the other Ohio Greeley Reform leaders are Josiah L. Keck and James S. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati. These names are well known in Ohio, but it is necessary, in order that Michigan readers may understand their peculiar claims as Reform leaders, that we should explain that there is in Cincinnati a "ring" as corrupt as that of Tammany, though of necessity more limited in its field of operation, and that these two men are the Tweed and Sweeny of this Cincinnati Tammany. Of them the Cincinnati *Commercial*, itself a Greeley organ, says:

"It is true, within our own knowledge, that some of the worst men in this community, those who have lived and fattened upon public plunder, and are notorious schemers to empty the pockets of the many into the hands of the few, are Greeley men, and most anxious to be known as such, evidently pushing themselves, hoping to have profitable recognition. That in Cincinnati which corresponds most closely to Tammany is for Greeley. Our Boss Tweed is a Greeley man."

In Illinois we find another conspicuous Reformer, by name John Wentworth. The record of this gentleman's labors in the cause of political reform is so long and so notorious that we shall not attempt to give any full history of it. For testimonials to his official purity and his self-denying zeal for the public interest, we refer confidently to the people of Chicago, among whom he has lived so long. He is eminently entitled by his whole history to a prominent place in the list of Greeley Reformers.

In the South, the most prominent among the Republican Reformers who are enrolled in the Greeley movement is Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana. We have already named several self-sacrificing and disinterested leaders in the cause of reform, but none of them can dispute the palm of superiority with this statesman and patriot, whose administration of the State of Louisiana has so commended itself, by its Spartan frugality, by its unselfish economy, by its moderate statesmanship, to the whole people, and has made the State of Louisiana so proud an example to its sister Commonwealths.

We pause in our recapitulation of the illustrious Reformers not for want of material, but for want of space to do justice to the subject. These are enough to show the pre-eminent claims which the Greeley ticket has upon the support of all who desire a reform in the abuses of Government, and a pure Administration.

We are not disposed to assert or believe that Mr. Greeley chooses any or all of these men as his special advisers and friends, although we think it is true so far as Gen. Cochrane is concerned, but they are the men who have flocked to the standard of reform. Whether this is because they were cast out from other parties, or, with the keen preception of the practiced professional politician, scented plunder in the new movement, is a matter of little consequence. The serious, practical question is: Can Mr. Greeley shake off these men should he be elected, or will they swarm upon, cajole and use him? We confess to a great distrust of Mr. Greeley's company—and, we submit, with good reason.

Strauss Homeward Bound Accompanied by a Weber Piano.

Strauss' enthusiasm in regard to New-York pianos was very great, and culminated in the purchase of a Weber upright piano, which accompanies him for his music-room in Vienna, in order to show his musical friends the best piano in the world! In a letter he says:

CLARENDON HOTEL, July 12, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. WEBER: Many thanks, in which my wife joins, for the beautiful upright piano you were kind enough to send to my room during my stay in your City. It has astonished me beyond measure. The fullness of its tone, its thorough musical quality, so even throughout, and the easiness and compactness of its touch I have never before met. How so small an instrument can contain a perfect orchestra surprises me. The grand piano used at the Academy at my concerts only heightens my opinion of your work. *I assure you I have never yet seen any pianos which equal yours.* My heartiest wishes for your health and success. JOHANN STRAUSS.

Such testimony is certainly a great compliment to our American piano-forte manufacturers in general and Mr. Weber in particular.—*Evening Mail.*

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	77	84	78	76
Stand of bar. in inch	29.96	29.95	..	29.88

Aygrometer at noon—76°.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 78°; 6 A. M., 80°; 9 A. M., 83°; 12 M., 87°; 3 P. M., 91°; 6 P. M., 80°, 9 P. M., 76°; 12 P. M., 75°; average temperature yesterday, 81⅛°.

A Great Curiosity.

A Century Plant, in full flower, now on exhibition, 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Advertisement.*

To Beautify the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Vanilla Beans.
VANILLA BEANS.
VANILLA BEANS.
Finest quality, in any quantity, at lowest price.
TAFT & TYLER, Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, and Diseases of the Kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, &c.; great reduction for Summer months. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DUNBAR—WATSON.—At Paterson, N. J., July 11, by Rev. L. R. Dunn, Prof. A. D. DUNBAR, of Plainfield, to Miss MARY WATSON, of Paterson.

KIRK—BEACH.—In Brooklyn, Monday, July 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. R. Blauvelt, WILLIAM KIRK to EMMA, youngest daughter of David and Sarah A. Beach, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

THOMAS—THOMAS.—At Columbia, Tenn., on June 26, by Rev. Dr. Beckett, GEORGE L. THOMAS, of this City, son of the late John Addison Thomas, U. S. A., to NOMA C., daughter of Hon. James H. Thomas, of the former place.

DIED.

BOWEN.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, July 15, ELIZA, wife of James Bowen.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hastings Station for the 2 o'clock train, from 42d-st., Central Depot.

BLUNT.—At Burlington, Vt., on Friday, July 12, 1872, of cholera infantum, GEORGE MARSHALL, youngest son of Nathaniel W. and Bessie B. Blunt, aged 8 months and 12 days.

☞ Gloucester, England, papers please copy.

DAY.—In Newark, N. J., Friday evening, 12th inst., ELIHU DAY.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 1,001 Broad-st., on Tuesday, at 4 P. M.

FORSHAY.—On Sunday, July 14, HANNAH FORSHAY, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Forshay, No. 62 Charlton-st., on Wednesday morning, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock.

FLOYD.—On Monday morning, July 15, in New-Jersey, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Dana, SARAH B. KIRKLAND, wife of Jno. G. Floyd, of Mastic, Long Island.

Funeral services at Mastic, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

FORREST.—At Peekskill, July 15, HENRIETTA FORREST, daughter of the late James Forrest, of New-York.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of Miss Strong, Cortlandt-st., Peekskill.

GREENE.—On Sunday, July 14, PAUL JOSEPH, youngest son of Joseph H. and Olivia S. Greene, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 130 East 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HARPER.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Friday 12th inst., ELIZA, widow of James Harper, and daughter of Gen. Thomas Ward, of Newark, N. J., deceased, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

KIERNAN.—WM. KIERNAN, Parish of Kildallen, County Cavan, Ireland, on Sunday, July 14, in his 55th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 356 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

KEARNY.—On Monday, July 15, Capt. JAMES KEARNY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Church, Broad-street, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. for Centre-st., Newark, at 2½ o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Saturday, 13th inst., at Demarest, N. J., AGNES BROWNELL, aged nine months and twenty days, only child of Crammond and Agnes Kennedy.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery on Tuesday morning, July 16 at 11 o'clock.

LANE.—On Sunday, July 14, ELVINA A., only daughter of Richard H. and Sarah E. Lane, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 41 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, July 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, 15th inst., FRANCES CLARISSA, wife of Edward Livingston.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKE.—At Higby, Bent County, Colorado, on Sunday, June 30, 1872, in the 33d year of his age, JOHN LOCKE, formerly of New-Brighton, Staten Island, and son of the late Richard Adams Locke.

ROGERS.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday evening, July 13, JONES ROGERS.

His relatives and friends and those of his uncles, John Q. and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, at 10½ A. M., on Tuesday next, without further notice. Boats leave foot of Dey-st. at 9½ o'clock.

SPRAGUE.—At Orange, N. J., July, 15, FRANK WOOD, infant son of D. J. and Laura W. Sprague, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, on Central-av., on Wednesday, at 3½ P. M.

SULLIVAN.—On Sunday, 14th inst., ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, from his late residence, No. 167 East 33d-st., at 2 P. M., this day.

TRIPPE.—Suddenly, at Milton, Penn., on Saturday, the 13th inst., JAMES MATHEWS, eldest son of James and Anna M. Trippe, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, on Essex-st., Orange, today, Tuesday, at 3½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. for Orange at 2½ o'clock.

VANDERPOEL.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday, July 14, CATHERINE ANN, wife of Jacob Vanderpoel.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 2 P. M. this day, at her late residence, No. 607 5th-av.

WARREN.—PHILIP WARREN, for many years Treasurer of the Old Broadway Theatre, in his 67th year.

The friends of the family and members of the profession are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Memorial, corner of Waverley-place and West 11th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
Conducted by
E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. 4............PRICE FIFTY CENTS
CONTENTS OF NO. 4 FOR AUGUST.

I. THE AUGUST AND NOVEMBER METEORS. By Dr. H. SCHELLEN. (Illustrated.)
II. MODERN LITERATURES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION. By Dr. J. B. MOZLEY.
III. THE NUTRITIVE SALTS OF FOOD. By Prof. VOIT.
IV. THE PHYSIOLOGY OF SLEEP. By Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON. (Illustrated.)
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VII. JURIES, JUDGES AND INSANITY. By HENRY MAUDSLEY.
VIII. CONCERNING CORPULENCE. By Dr. W. J. YOUMANS.
IX. THE STUDY OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE. By Rev. CHAS. KINGSLEY.
X. SIGHT AND THE VISUAL ORGAN. By Dr. A. VON GRAEFE. (Illustrated.)
XI. ON THE DISCOVERY OF THE ELEMENTS. By Prof. WM. ODLING.
XII. THE CAUSES OF PHYSICAL DEGENERACY. By Dr. A. K. GARDNER.
XIII. SKETCH OF PROF. GRAY. (With Portrait.)
XIV. EDITOR'S TABLE: Modern Studies in Education—Anthropology and Ethnology.

LITERARY NOTICES: MAXWELL'S "Theory of Heat"—GRAY'S "How Plants Behave."

MISCELLANY: Death of Dr. Stimpson—Agassiz's South American Exploration—Purification of Coal Gas—Facts in Relation to Rainfall—Chloral Hydrate in Hydrophobia—Preservation of Wood—Propagation of Disease—Detection of Alum in Bread—A Singing Marmot, &c., &c.

NOTES.

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POLITICAL.

GRANT AND WILSON
BANNER RAISING,
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1872,
at the
Head-quarters of the Thirteenth Assembly District Association,
corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., at 8½ o'clock.

A number of prominent speakers will address the meeting. CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
CARSON G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

P. S.—Should the weather prove unfavorable, the next fair night.

SHOW YOUR COLORS!

The great continental depot for political banners and portraits. Head-quarters for the celebrated crayon portraits in oil for club-rooms, banners, &c.
ALFRED H. LORTON,
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YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet for organization at Republican Head-quarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, at 8 o'clock. By order,

JAS. CUMMING.	THEO. P. KELLY.
WM. F. PORTER.	JOHN COOPER, JR.
JOHN MILLER.	CHAS. STRONG.
WM. S. MURRAY.	JOHN E. DOWLEY.
A. P. FITCH.	JOHN J. McCORMICK.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was almost deserted yesterday, July 15, and the only business transacted was the adjournment of the following legal sales:

By James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Lewis O. Corbet, Esq., referee, the house and lot, 19 by 26.6, known as No. 87 Norfolk-street, west side, to Monday, July 22. Also, the Supreme Court sale of the two lots, 44 by 100, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 99.6 feet south of Third-street, to Wednesday, July 17, by order of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

Mr. Isaac Honig reports the sale of eight full lots, situate on the west side of Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, 201.10 by 100, for $80,000.

The following legal sales are ordered for to-day, Tuesday, July 16:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, eight lots on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, 75 by 200.10.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, the lease of the two lots and buildings known as Nos. 156 and 158 East Twenty-third-street, south side, between Lexington and Third avenues.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles E. Crowell, referee, a triangular piece of land, on east side of Oak Hill-avenue, 127 feet south of Mulford-street, Yonkers, Westchester County.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 13.

Broadway, No. 202, leasehold, one-fourth part	$13,000
Boulevard, s. w. corner of 137th-st., 24.11x100; mortgage $5,565	8,660
Greenwich-st., w s. 25 ft. s. of Desbrosses-st., 25 x80, h. and l., husband to wife; Washington-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Desbrosses-st., 25x80; husband to wife	none.
14th-st., n. s., 351 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x103.3, h. and l.; mortgages, $14,500	20,000
23d-st., s. s., No. 104, foreclose. 25x98.6	30,525
30th-st., n. s., 150.2 ft. e. of 9th-av., 39.10x78.9, (2 houses and lots)	28,000
44th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 125x100.5	112,500
52d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	16,000
57th-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 32x100.5	16,122
64th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100,5	6,000
76th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2	7,000
76th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	4,000
76th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	3,978
92d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 150x100; 91st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 125x100.8, half part	90,000
102d-st., n. s., 380 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5.6x—x16.6x 100.11, foreclosure	1,600
103d-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.11	7,500
113th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	13,000
165th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x103	1,500
Avenue C, e. s., 24 ft. s. of 5th st., 24x93	22,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.41 ft. s. of 109th-st., 50.4x100, 109th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 70x100.8	59,200
8th-av., n. w. corner 73d-st., 52.2x100, mortgages $10,000	56,250
8th-av., n. w. corner 88th-st., 50.4x100, mortgages $20,000	47,000
8th-av., s. w. corner 76th-st., 76.2x100	83,000
103d-st., n. s., 380 ft. w. of 4th-av., 5.6x—x16.6x 100.11, quit claim	1,600

LEASE RECORDED.

4th-av., No. 234, 6 years	2 years, per year	$3,500
	4 years, per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE PUBLISH WEEKLY A FREE LIST of houses for sale, it having been our custom to do so for over fifteen years. They can be had at either office. No charge made for recording property on our books or for printing descriptions on list. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH-BASEMENT house on Lexington-av.; four-story, brown-stone, 17x50, lot 100, including mirrors and gas-fixtures; price only $17,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

DRY GOODS.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.
EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.
Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.
Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.
Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.
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Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

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$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
a very choice private country-seat, fully furnished and complete—owner going abroad—is now offered at a bargain if applied for at once. Nine acres of land, highly improved; fruit and shade, elegant river and mountain views; one and three-quarter hours from City, half a mile from depot and river; is unexceptionable in every particular, being what is wanted, but rarely to be obtained, except under similar circumstances. It has every requisite for a first-class boarding-house, but will not be rented for that purpose. Will exchange for desirable City property. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT CLINTON, (NEAR UTICA,) N. Y., a fine frame dwelling, upon a beautiful hill, and commanding extended views. Opposite the grounds of Hamilton College, and near the very best schools for boys or girls. A grand opportunity for a gentleman desiring to educate his children near home, and wishing a perfectly healthful and beautiful place, and good society. Price $15,000. HOWE & CO.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, a residence suitable for the wants of a medium-sized family; can be bought cheap, either furnished or unfurnished; taxes low. For particulars address W. B., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office. Might exchange for Brooklyn property.

AT WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, for sale, a house and lot for $4,500; house in good order; lot 60x200, running through block, with stable on rear; terms easy, with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. CROSS, No. 76 Warren-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

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ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY. No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC BERNHARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly course of First-avenue and Sixty-first street, thence northerly along said westerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet, thence at right angles southerly and, on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement."—New-York, July 12, 1872.
FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.
TOWNSEND, LEVINGER & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 261 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

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500 SELECT LOTS
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Splendid property, fine water views,
Elegant surroundings,
SPECIAL TRAIN,
GRAFULLA'S BAND,
RURAL BANQUET,
HARRISON THE INIMITABLE.
Terms liberal; 70 per cent. on mortgage.
Free railroad passes. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina S. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 19th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; and from said point, running easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; then northerly one hundred feet ten inches to the centre of the block; then westerly, along the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; then southerly one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn according to a survey of Philip Milledoler's property, made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, on the 20th day of August, 1828, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362.)
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.
FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.
Fine & Gallaher, Attorneys for plaintiff,
jy16-2aw3wTu&Th No. 7 Murray-st.

F. W. GILLEY, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—THAT VALUABLE property known as the "Eddy Estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Anns-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, will be sold by order of the County Court of Westchester County, at public auction, by F. W. Gilley, auctioneer, under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, Referee, on SATURDAY, July 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises. For terms of sale, particulars, &c., inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania, N. Y., or SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

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SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE STORE CORNER MYRTLE and Clinton avs.; size 42x55; also store on Myrtle, near Washington-av., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO rent furnished for ten weeks; Kensico, first station above White Plains; lawn, fruits, vegetables, fowls, and two cows; terms low to a good family. Apply to JOHN C. TUCKER, No. 16 Warren-st., New-York.

FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.—To rent at New-Rochelle, N. Y., a new house comfortably furnished; also, fine piano; fine location; less than five minutes' walk from station; rent moderate to Sept. 6 to 13. Address Miss C. A. ADAMS, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE CHEAP, only $60 per month; modern improvements, splendid river view; only five minutes from depot; great bargain. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Yonkers.

UNFURNISHED.

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Assets April 1, 1872.
$537,624 00.

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DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.
Branch Office, No. 15 Whitehall-st.
A. C. HOOGLAND, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.
CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, Executors.
jy9-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
jy2-law6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872. J. A. ROOSEVELT,
f20-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1872.
RICHARD PATRICK, HORACE S. ELY, Executors.
f13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DENHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J Denham & Co., No. 206 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1872. SAMUEL F. JAYNE,
f6-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872.
WARD HUNT, JR.,
mh12-law6mTu Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 438 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.
my14-law6mTu*

REWARDS.

$250 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the men who assaulted our workmen on Saturday last, at the Windsor Hotel, 5th-av.
MANDEVILLE & SLOSLER,
1st-av. and 23d-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
AT
90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN,
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE
AT PAR.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, WM. E. DODGE, of the Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, of the International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.
By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock, is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All installments due payable with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

The New-York State LOAN & TRUST CO.,
NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.
Cash Capital—$1,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same; to loan and advance money on securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit bullion, specie, stocks, bonds and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid-up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES, and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.
A. A. LOW, F. SCHUCHARDT,
S. D. BABCOCK, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. R. TRAVERS, WM. T. GARNER,
THOS. DICKSON, H. A. HURLBUT,
G. G. HAVEN, W. H. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN BLOODGOOD, H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. F. DRAKE.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $205,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$8,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878	5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878	70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878	4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878	6,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it. HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st. corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.
ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.
A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT
70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

GOOD INVESTMENTS
FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, TRUSTEES, AND PRIVATE INVESTORS, via:
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,
Coupons paid by State Treasurers in New-York City.
MUNICIPAL BONDS UNDER STATE PROTECTION.
YIELDING TEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
AGENTS, NO. 22 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD CO. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the holders of the guaranteed bonds and certificates of the above named Company held at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
F. F. MARBURY, JR.

GEORGIA BONDS.

The State of Georgia, through her duly authorized agent, the undersigned, with profound regret announces to the holders of her bonds maturing during the current year, her present inability to pay them in legal currency. The causes which have led to this result are too notorious to need recapitulation here. Acknowledging the sacredness of these obligations, and avowing her fixed purpose to redeem them at the earliest possible day, she NOW tenders to the holders this alternative:

FIRST—She offers them bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, authorized by the present Legislature and ready for delivery, in equal exchange for matured six per cent. bonds.

SECONDLY—To those who may decline this exchange, she pledges herself to pay, at her agency in New-York, or at her Treasury, semi-annually, the contract interest as heretofore, on presentation of the bonds, to be stamped with the payment, until the bonds can be paid in full. The interest due on them at maturity, as well as all coupons, (falling due on and after the 1st July proximo,) of bonds issued by said State prior to 1st January, 1868, will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, the financial agent of the said State in the City of New-York.

That bank is also prepared to make the exchange of seven per cent. for six per cent. bonds, as above proposed.
C. J. JENKINS,
Agent for the State of Georgia.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

JULY INVESTMENTS.
10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.
Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,
PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.
All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SEAT IN Stock Exchange. Address, stating price, Box No. 2,746 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1872. JULY INTEREST.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.
ALL INTEREST NOT CALLED FOR will remain as principal, and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositor's book any time when presented.
BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30 of June, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of the month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Broadway Savings Institution.
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.
All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be payable on and after July 15
DEPOSITS made now, or on or before July 20, will receive interest as from the 1st.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.
Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
The Semi-annual Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after July 20; or, if not withdrawn, same will draw interest as a deposit of July 1.
N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of 500 Dollars and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding 500 Dollars at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets..........$2,766,214 68 | Surplus..........$215,995 81

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed from July 3, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., 180 Chatham-square, junction Mott and Worth sts., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.
Cash Capital..........$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872..........186,251
Total..........$386,251
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. K. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.
An interest dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. on the capital stock and revenue fund is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.
By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of July inst., after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.
Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York City.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. July 8, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.
Cash capital..........$200,000 00
Surplus..........281,333 04
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 178 BROADWAY, (Howard Building, one door above Maiden-lane,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. will be payable by this Company on and after July 20, proximo.
Transfer-books will be closed from June 29 to July 20. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (No. 43 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 187 BROADWAY, July 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—THE GROCERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against C. C. LIMA and WILLIAM FITCH, defendants—Summons—For a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 College-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jun 24, 1872.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 1 College-place.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, 1872.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE,
jy1-lawsw Tu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each day.

OCEANIC.....July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

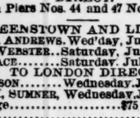
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Columbia	July 20	Britannia	July 17
Europa	July 27	Assyria	July 24
Anglia	Aug. 3	Olympia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Caledonia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria....Sat'day, July 20
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	90	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING, AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....PRADIER.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Through steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS.....Wed'day, July 17, at 1½ P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, July 17, at 1½ P.M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P.M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....July 17, at 1½ P.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Aug. 21, at 3 P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P.M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 225 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.....Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Saturday, July 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 30, (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 13th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., New York; McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation. In protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 22d of July next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c, for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-master for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole amount of the contract, if the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

By direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the furnisher of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1871-72 will not be received.

Bids for less than the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Pay-master of the station nearest the yard the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs: No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank—Oregon Pine Deck Plank at Mare Island; No. 5, Yellow Pine Boards; No. 6, Yellow Pine Logs—Oregon Pine Logs at Mare Island yard; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island yard; No. 9, Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber: No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island yard: No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Red wood at Mare Island yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, Pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shipyard; No. 54, Hardware; No. 55, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Bees-wax; No. 66, Candles; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpetine; No. 77, Bedding, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump, hose and lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 88, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood; No. 90, Patented Articles.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 19, 22, 32, 33, 37, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 72, 74, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 15, 16, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 58, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 23, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 88, 90.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 22, 32, 33, 34, 37, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at Big Sodus, N. Y., and for labor and materials for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of the east breakwater at that harbor.

The amount of material to be removed by dredging is twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-six (29,596) cubic yards measured in position. There will be required for the repair of the east breakwater about twenty-eight thousand (28,000) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, eight thousand (8,000) pounds of iron, two hundred and twenty-five (225) cords of stone and the necessary labor for the repair of four hundred and twenty (420) lineal feet, more or less.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for dredging the channel at the harbor of Oswego, N. Y., eight thousand (8,000) cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON.
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about 600 tons old iron T rails, pattern 65 lbs. per yard, delivered at either Suspension Bridge, Windsor, or Sarnia, within three months after contract awarded. Purchasers to pay duties and load from dock.

Offers sealed and marked "Tender for old Rails," stating price per ton in gold, and at which of the above ports delivery will be accepted, will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th July inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., 8th July, 1872.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JULY 12, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney stacks and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c; ceiling of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, as contained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to

GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Aug. 10, 1872, for furnishing for the United States Army one hundred thousand pounds of tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of tobacco, its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing; the wrapper and filler is made; whether the binder is used; what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

The tobacco to be made in plugs, weighing full one-half pound each, and to equal the best grade of army or navy tobacco; not to be lower in quality than the sample to be seen at the office of the Depot Commissary, New-York City.

The tobacco to be packed in boxes, (caddies,) to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net each, and the boxes to be packed in cases, (eight to a case,) head-lined.

Samples, five cases packed as above required, of the tobacco proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposals and be referred to therein. No conditional future perfection, to equal sample grade, will be entertained. The samples so furnished will be paid for at fair market rates, if deemed of sufficiently good quality for sales to troops, if the proposer so desires.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign bids as well as the proposer.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

WM. W. BURNS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, and railing, between 43d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALEXANDER SHEPHERD,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 8, 1872.

PROPOSALS

Are invited for dredging and removing about 75,000 cubic yards of Sand, Mud, &c., from the South Channel of the Appomattox River, near Petersburg, Virginia.

Proposals will state price per yard for material measured in scows, including excavation and removal; kind and number of machines proposed to be used; time of beginning; average daily amount of excavation.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, on forms furnished from this office, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other desired information, can be had on application at this office.

Major of Engineers United states Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 15, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR additional dredging at Cambridge, Md. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1872, and will be open in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR DREDGING a channel at Warton Harbor, Maryland. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock; the channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office. The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and ten (210) lineal feet, more or less, of pier, at Fulton-ville harbor, N. Y.

The work will be required about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand and five hundred (127,500) feet, board measure, of hemlock timber and plank, seventy thousand (70,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, sixteen thousand and three hundred (16,300) pounds of iron, two hundred and seventy (270) cords of stone, forty-four (44) feet of oak snubbing-posts, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Terms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing four hundred and twenty (420) feet, more or less, of pier at Little Sodus, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred thousand (100,000) feet, b. m. of hemlock timber and plank, seventy-two thousand (72,000) feet, board measure, of pine timber and plank, seventy-seven (77) lineal feet of pile timber, forty thousand (40,000) feet, board measure, five hundred and six (506) cords of stone, two thousand (2,000) cubic yards of dredging, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, for labor and materials for constructing two hundred and forty (240) lineal feet, more or less, of pier, at Olcott Harbor, N. Y.

There will be required about one hundred and fifty-two thousand (152,000) feet board measure of hemlock timber and plank; sixty-seven thousand (67,000) feet of pine timber; forty-four (44) feet oak snubbing posts; five hundred (500) pounds of iron; three hundred and twenty-eight (328) cords of stone, and the necessary labor for constructing the pier.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., eight thousand (8,000) cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. WILSON.
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about 600 tons old iron T rails, pattern 65 lbs. per yard, delivered at either Suspension Bridge, Windsor, or Sarnia, within three months after contract awarded. Purchasers to pay duties and load from dock.

Offers sealed and marked "Tender for old Rails," stating price per ton in gold, and at which of the above ports delivery will be accepted, will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th July inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., 8th July, 1872.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
44TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS.,
NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av,
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.;
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

TO LET.—A LARGE, COOL, AIRY FURnished front room to one or two gentlemen; also, small back room; references exchanged. Apply at No. 115 West 26th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,
By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL,
This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.
Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with ferry. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
A new and delightful Summer resort. This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no fogs or mosquitoes. For terms address LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. ALBERT K. SMIL

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

What Progress Has Been Made Toward Relieving the Sick.

The Contributions Yesterday—Visits to Sick Children—Distressing Scenes—How the Fund is to be Expended.

We have to acknowledge, today, thirty-eight additional subscriptions to the Excursion and Relief Fund, amounting in all to $448, which, with our previous receipts, make a grand total of $4 967 07. Hereafter we will only acknowledge contributions received up to 5 P. M., when the Treasurer's account for the day is closed with our cashier. The following contributions are acknowledged:

Theodore Roosevelt	$100 00
M. Y.	50 00
W. L. Gurnee	40 00
Mrs. S. J. L.	25 00
Mrs. J. A. Vanderpoel	25 00
Edmund Penfold	25 00
C. B., Jr.	15 00
J. Nelson Tappan	15 00
Heart's Content, New-Jersey	10 00
W. J. Pierce	10 00
My Polly, (Putnam, Conn.)	10 00
A Constant Reader	10 00
T. F. C.	10 00
Stanley, New-Jersey	10 00
T. G. S.	10 00
Cash	10 00
Mrs. J. Prosens, (Yonkers)	5 00
M. R.	5 00
W. M., (Goshen, N. Y.)	5 00
Cash	5 00
Charles E. White	5 00
Good Investment	5 00
Lena	5 00
S. T. H.	5 00
J. E. A.	5 00
M. H. H.	5 00
H. H.	5 00
Little Frank S.	3 00
W. Tilton	3 00
Mat	2 00
Carrie Viola	2 00
H. P. P.	2 00
J. W. T.	1 00
Chick	1 00
Maud's Savings Bank	1 00
Mrs. K., (Brooklyn)	1 00
Campbell and Fannie	1 00
E. F. J.	1 00
Total	$448 00
Previously acknowledged	$4.519 07
Aggregate of fund	$4,967 07

Preparations are now nearly completed for the two excursions which will take place this week. On Friday next, the 19th inst., we will be able to take the children who attend the Cottage-place, East River, Phelps, Avenue B, Lord, Fifth Ward and Hudson River Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society. Besides these schools, the children of the Union City Mission No. 2, in Greenwich-street, near the Battery, will also participate, and our reporters will gather in others who go to no school in particular. The excursion will start from the foot of Franklin-street, North River, and not from Christopher-street, as previously announced, it having been found that the former point was too far uptown. The Silver Cornet Band, composed of the inmates of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, will be present, they having tendered their services free of charge. The children will embark on board the barge Anna, which will proceed down the river to Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, the party landing at Eagleswood Grove, where the children will enjoy four or five hours of almost unrestrained liberty. On Saturday morning the fourth excursion will take place. The teachers of the Wilson Mission, corner of Eighth-street and Avenue A, have promised to procure 500 children, which number will include those in daily attendance at their school, who, like all the children to be taken on these excursions, belong to parents who are very poor. The remainder of the party will be composed of children belonging to the Home Schools, a branch of the Mission Work in this City. The usual amusements will be given to the little ones on that day. Unless we succeed in obtaining the use of Oriental Grove, where Saturday's excursion went, it will be necessary to take the party to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers.

We find that we have still much to learn in the conduct of excursions for children, and have already made some needed improvements in the arrangements.

Details of several games have been suggested to us, in which candy can be used as prizes, therefore, we have purchased, at wholesale rates, a large quantity to be used discreetly on excursions.

As heretofore, the provisions for the children will be on a liberal scale, and of the best quality. In order to simplify that portion of our work we have arranged with Messrs. Nash & Fuller to prepare the sandwiches, and they, as their contribution to the fund, have agreed to furnish the food at absolute cost. Believing that the fund intrusted to our care is for the sole purpose of giving a day of pleasure to the very poorest of the City children, we have declined to contribute any of the money in our hands toward defraying the expenses incurred by institutions which have been in the habit of giving regular annual excursions. When we made an appeal for the children of the poor, we meant those who had no means whatever of getting away from the City into the country.

Visiting the Sick Poor.

We have received the following report from Mr. George Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house, relative to the work he is doing:

I know you desire to keep your contributors and readers fully apprised of what is being done to relieve the sickness and suffering which prevail among the poor children throughout the City, and so I shall endeavor to send you at short intervals a synopsis of the work in the Wards in which you have asked my co-operation. Today we have sent Dr. Long to attend three sick children living in miserable quarters at No. 63 Columbia-street. Also, two at No. 135 Suffolk-street. Dr. Crampton has attended a case of cholera infantum at No. 819 Fifth-street, two sick little ones at No. 94 Willet-street, one at No. 108 Ridge-street, one at No 286 Second-street, and another at No. 31 Willet-street. Besides this a very destitute woman, with three young children, living in the rear of No. 73 Goerick-street, has been furnished with a small supply of rice, tea, milk, and vegetables. Similar aid has been extended to four of the families for whom we have provided medical attendance. We have also given away a number of the palm-leaf fans, which are very gratefully received. The fans are very much needed indeed. Many of these poor people feed their children on bread and molasses. The little ones smear molasses all over the house, and it is usually swarming with flies. In the course of our visitations yesterday, a TIMES representative and myself, after accomplishing the dangerous feat of climbing several flights of tumble-down stairs, entered a room which looked like a colony of bees in swarming time. The poor woman whom we called to aid made a vigorous onslaught upon the little pests when she saw us coming, but as fast as she drove them out at one window they came in at another, and, as there was little glass in the windows, she could not close them, and had to give up in despair. The TIMES representative suggested a fan, and today we sent the poor woman the largest one in the case of 250 received from you. The only difficulty we have met as yet has been in regard to ice. There does not seem to be any place where we can open an ice account. There are hundreds of poor people in these Wards to whom ice would be the greatest of cordials, but who cannot afford to buy it. I trust you will be able to suggest some means of supplying it. [We shall endeavor to supply the want.] The relief which we extend is received with mingled feelings of surprise and thankfulness everywhere. The poor people cannot account for this extraordinary benevolence.

Mr. Calder's labors are thus described by our reporter:

The missionary of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards went yesterday morning through some of the thickly populated portions of these wards in search of sick children, and the scenes that were witnessed were heartrending and distressing. Each case found was carefully noted down and reported to the chief missionary of the district, who has undertaken the task of detailing a physician to attend the sick children, and at the same time to supply the little patients with such needful things, as ice, milk, fans, &c., as may be required to mitigate their sufferings.

The writer accompanied the missionary, yesterday, in visits to some of the cases of sickness that had been discovered. At No. 819 Fifth-street the missionary found Bridget Donlan, a sick widow, with two children sick from cholera infantum. Broken down from her own ill-health, the poor woman could hardly hold up her head; yet night and day she devoted herself to the care of her two little ones. She was too poor to obtain a doctor, consequently the missionary supplied her with a medical attendant, and orders were given for the supply of such articles as were considered needful. The relief was none too soon, and the poor widow expressed her thanks in tearful accents.

At No. 286 Second-street the missionary found a little child, but one year old, in the care of a person who bore no relationship to it. The mother was sick in the hospital and the father out of employment. The warm weather was doing its work with sad effect upon the little one. The house was crowded with families containing a large number of children, and the child appeared likely to die for want of that attention so necessary in such cases. The case was attended to at once.

A sad sight was presented at No. 63 Columbia-street. This is one of the numerous tenement-buildings having a house front and rear, and a yard between them of only a few square feet. In this building were seventeen families, having over a hundred children. Here were three sad cases of sickness and distress. On the first floor of the rear house were two small rooms, the front room being used as a kitchen and living room, and the back as a bed room. In the latter, which was about eight feet square, were three beds, one for the parents, the two others for the three children. On one of the beds lay a little boy of three years, named Kramer, suffering from the Summer complaint, and looking so exhausted that the heart was sickened by the sight. The father was working in a saw-mill, but was unable to employ a doctor, and the mother, being unacquainted with the English language, knew not how to seek the assistance provided by the Dispensary. The missionary took the details of this case, and then sought out others. On the first floor of the front house she found a mother, named Mrs. Morris, with six children, the youngest, an infant, sick with cholera infantum, and not contented unless continually in her mother's arms. With her hands thus tied she had to prepare the meals for the other children and for her husband, who was out driving a truck. Her slender income rendered her unable to procure a doctor for her child, and all she could do was to give the little one as much air as possible by walking about with it through the hallway of the house. This family lived in two rear rooms for which they paid $8 per month, and although the evidence was present that the wife had a wish for cleanliness and order, the cares of the sick child for over three weeks had caused her to neglect many things. Her case was at once reported. Further inquiry elicited the fact that another sick child named Singer was on the floor above. The little girl had been sick with diarrhea for several weeks, and was unable to leave the bed, located in a dark room, the only light being that received from the door, through which the air, heated by passing through the living-room, reached the child from the stairway or the front windows. The mother of the child, whose desire for cleanliness was apparent in everything around the place, buried one of her children on Sunday last, and when the missionary called yesterday she said she was fearful that she might lose another of the three remaining. While the writer was talking to her the father returned home, being compelled to quit his work as a blacksmith in consequence of being overheated. He expressed sorrow at being thus obliged to lose half a day's pay, especially as he had to expend so much for rent. The particulars of this case were taken down and the necessary assistance rendered.

The next peculiar case of distress was at No. 94 Willett-street. In this large double tenement-house were over a hundred children, who huddled about the stair-way and impeded the movements of the missionary. On the third floor of this house was found a family named George, consisting of father, mother, and eight children, all living in three rooms for which they had to pay $12 per month. The father was a porter in a paper-box factory, and the eldest daughter, aged fourteen, was yesterday engaged in making paper boxes at sixteen cents for twelve dozen. Three children were found sick in this family, one an infant in arms. The mother was almost broken down with the cares of her domestic duties. Of course aid was promptly supplied.

At No. 31, in the same street, a little child, named Metzler, lay sick from the heat. In this building (the only ventilation being that supplied through a narrow, dark stairway,) were fourteen children, while in the rear house were at least forty more. The mother of the sick child had in her room a sewing-machine, with which she assisted her husband in maintaining the family. The long sickness of the child had engrossed all her time. This case was promptly attended to by the missionary.

On the second floor of No. 201 Delancey-street, in a rear room, was found a child of eleven months, so emaciated from sickness as not to look over four months. The mother, Mrs. Hubscher, had three children under seven years, and was unable to employ a doctor, as her husband's earnings were only $11 per week, and they had to pay $7 rent per month. The father, being a painter, was more often in ill health than otherwise, and was therefore unable a great portion of his time, to go to work. The woman was only too grateful to think some one would help her to get her child well. This was a very deserving case, and received ready assistance.

On the top floor of a large tenement-house, No. 135 Suffolk-street, was found a widow woman named Petroske in apparently the last stage of consumption. But suffering as she was, she had to work hard making tassels in order to support her two children. The missionary reported the case as one deserving of assistance.

It was a marked feature, yesterday, in all the houses visited, that the heat was of the most intense kind, especially where children most abounded the heated atmosphere was perfectly unbearable, yet these little sick ones had either to live or die in it—more likely the latter—without even the comfort of a little ice to cool their fevered lips.

The missionaries are now hard at work, and the sick children will promptly receive relief. The greatest trouble is to find persons who will act as missionaries in the different wards, and look up cases of sick children, and report them.

In company with the missionaries of the Five Points, a TIMES reporter yesterday spent a great portion of the day in looking after the wants of the sick poor of that neighborhood, and assisting in the distribution of medicines, food and delicacies that were deemed necessary. The first visits were made to the parties supplied on previous occasions, all of whom seemed to have benefitted by the assistance given them. The following families were visited and aided yesterday: At No. 4 Birmingham-place a woman was found on the third floor, with a family of four children, all puny looking, and the youngest suffering from inflammation of the eyes. Nourishing food seemed the most needful here, and was purchased at the nearest grocery, consisting of oat-meal, bread and sugar, and an order was left for milk to be supplied the little fellow every day until further notice. At No. 16 Doyer-street, in a basement known as "the Grave," was also found a German widow named Jones, with four little ones, one of them suffering from spinal disease. She was supplied at once with bread, milk, oat-meal and beef, to make soup and beef-tea for the sick child, and an order was left with the dealer in her neighborhood to supply her with one pint of milk and a pound of beef each day for two weeks. The cellar in which these five human beings exist has been condemned by the Health Officers as unfit for human habitation; but the poor woman's means are too limited to incur the additional rent of better apartments, and it is proposed to use some of the fund to aid her in making up the deficiency. In the cellar of No. 63 Cherry-street, Dr. T. G. Holmes, the Physician of the Department of Public Charities, showed the visitor a case of decided suffering. A little boy named Johnny Mack, aged seven years, has been sick for thirteen weeks, and is reduced to a mere skeleton for want of wholesome air and nourishing food. An order was left with a dealer to supply beef for beef-tea for two weeks, and medicines were procured for the mother to use. The fresh air cannot be supplied without removing the child entirely from the locality in which his little life has already been poisoned, and in his emaciated condition this cannot be effected without providing a suitable place for the mother to remain with and take care of him.

In another basement, at No. 40 Hamilton-street, a little child was found suffering from the effects of the heat and teething, and the mother was promised a physician. The little girl, Mary McCurken, reported some days ago as having fallen ill from tobacco stripping, was visited in her new home, No. 65 Mott-street, and as she only requires good food to renew her strength, a supply of necessaries were given to the mother for her use.

At No. 25 Elizabeth-street Mrs. Daly was given a goodly provision of nourishment for her sick child, and Mrs. Delaney, of No. 41 Essex-street, was also supplied with some eggs, rice, milk, and such food as an invalid requires, she being a consumptive and subject to violent attacks of hemorrhage that prevent her engaging in permanent labor of any kind for the support of her family. At No. 214 Forty-second-street an industrious widow was found with a sick child, who only needs wholesome food to complete her recovery. Little Susie Flood was supplied with wine, ice, beer and milk, and her happy mother relieved of great anxiety on account of her only child. The amount expended so far in relief by the visitor of the above localities has only reached about $30, but some other bills will fall due during the week, and the order for supplies be renewed again until the necessity for them in the individual cases has ceased.

Comments of the Press.

From the Sunday Times.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES have organized a very creditable and praiseworthy charity in undertaking their series of holiday excursions for the poor little waifs and estrays of the lower wards. Two of these enjoyable affairs were successfully conducted last week, and others are proposed, more than $3,000 having been subscribed by charitable individuals for the purpose. Already some 1,300 street children have had a taste of country and sea air and enjoyment by this means, and certainly no nobler or more tender charity could be devised for their benefit.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Review of the Department Reports by Mayor Hall.

The County and City Debt—A Synopsis of the Various Documents—The Board of Public Works.

The Mayor yesterday submitted his annual message to the Common Council, from which the following extracts are taken. The subjoined table from the Controller's books shows the City and County debt at the commencement of the year and its variations to June 30:

	Dec. 31, 1871.	June 30, '72.
CITY DEBT—		
Sinking fund	$22,819,216	$23,513,163
Payable from taxation	35,180,092	38,163,592
Temporary debt	14,944,000	16,262,372
Revenue bonds	5,479,100	14,746,497
COUNTY DEBT—		
Payable from taxation	29,23?,300	29,379,500
Revenue bonds	890,000	5,022,300
Total	$108,551,708	$127,087,425
Less Sinking fund	20,182,321	21,231,950
Total	$88,369,386	$105,855,475

For the six months ending with the 30th of June, stocks have been issued on account of, viz.:

Assessment fund (payable from assessments to be collected)	$956,100
Arrearages of 1871	3,026,200
Appropriations and for 1872 (payable from taxes of 1872 to be collected)	11,125,100
County Court-house	140,200
Croton water purposes	1,488,000
Docks	1,100,000
Public schools	220,000
Public works (sewer and repair stock)	16,500
New-York bridge	258,000
Public parks	1,297,272
Total	$19,517,372

In round numbers the apparent debt is about $127,000,000, as against about $7,000,000 in the Treasury and about $21,000,000 in the Sinking Fund. The following is an estimate of the real estate of the City and County, prepared by Courtlandt Palmer, Anthony J. Bleecker and Adrian H. Muller:

Miscellaneous property	$4,863,740
Sundry lots	2,719,307
Public Charities and Correction	13,583,000
Board of Education	6,093,570
Fire Department	1,100,175
Police Department	1,619,440
Markets	4,257,374
Public squares and parks	106,416,460
Wharves and piers, North River	7,698,000
Wharves and piers, East River	5,624,433
Croton Aqueduct Department	90,000,000
Total value of real estate and realty erections belonging to New-York City and County	$243,985,499

Out of the various taxes ordered to be levied during the current year, amounting to about $32,000,000, appropriations are to be made for

State tax, including State tax for common schools, to be paid by the County of New York	$5,745,049 32
Interest on bonds and stocks of the City of New-York	6,072,637 74
Interest on bonds and stocks of the County of New-York	2,412,670 00
Principal of bonds and stocks that may become due and payable from taxation within the year 1872	685,420 69
Total	$14,915,777 75

The Board of Apportionment also appropriated the remainder of the Taxation and General Fund as follows:

City Expenses to Dec. 31, 1872	$14,996,811 19
County Expenses to Dec. 31, 1872	2,524,934 07
	$17,521,745 29

POLICE.

There is nothing of importance under this head conveyed in the message, save a suggestion that the Council ask the Legislature for an increase of the force to 2,500.

DOCKS.

In this Department there has been expended, during the year ending April 30, 1872, the sum of $1,075,605 61. Of $2,000,000 Dock Bonds issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Department received only $1,100,000.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The estimated expenses of this Department for the year 1871 amounted to $2,796,500, as against $2,260,296 44 amount received for general expenses, which, with a special fund of $200,000 for new schools, was the amount expended by the Board for schools directly under its control. The estimate for the present year is fixed at $3,017,265.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

According to the report of the Commissioners the expenses of this Department for the past year have been about $1,080,025 82. Of this, $825,000 has been paid as salaries and wages. During the year the Bureau of Combustible Material has turned into the relief fund of this Department $31,401 for licenses alone.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The Aqueduct is reported in good condition. The message points to the enormous waste of water, and suggests that the citizens should exert themselves to aid in checking this growing evil.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES.

The aggregate valuations of real and personal estates for 1872, amount to $1,104,098,087, and for 1871, to $1,076,253,633, showing an increase for the current year of $27,844,454. The aggregate of mortgages upon real estate in the City is estimated to be over $400,000,000, of which insurance companies hold $100,000,000, and savings banks about the same amount. Banking capital is assessed in the sum of $76,727,745 for the year 1872. The total number of assessments made is:

Of pieces of real estate	127,217
Of names on personal book	29,291
Of shareholders of banks	26,336
Total	182,844

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

In November last when the changes of administration occurred the liabilities of the Department amounted to $1,620,039 70; due bills, $448,853 38, and its bank account overdrawn, $64,871 55. The greater part of the funds available to the Department since November have been applied to the liquidation of this indebtedness.

HARLEM RIVER AND WESTCHESTER.

A plan for a tunnel under the Harlem River at the head of Seventh avenue, has been prepared, and also plans for iron draw-bridges. Plans have been adopted and filed for laying out 3,000 lineal feet of streets in the vicinity of High Bridge.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The collections in the Museum are increasing in value, partly by purchase and partly by donations. The new subscriptions received by the Trustees amount to $22,000.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

During the year 1871 there were 21,532 patients treated at the public hospitals, 17,717 at the Bureau for the Out-door Sick, and 5,645 at their homes; 5,178 infants and small children were received at the asylums and nurseries, 1,738 boys had the benefit of daily instruction at the nautical and industrial schools, and 115 of both sexes in the Idiot School. The number received at the several charitable institutions of the Department was 27,877. At the Labor Bureau employment was obtained for 43,058 persons. To the City Prison there were committed 51,466 persons, of whom 21,182 were transferred to the Work-house, and 2,368 to the Penitentiary.

The Mayor calls attention to the horrors of the Tombs, which he designates the "high school of crime." He appeals to the tax-payers' consent to a liberal expenditure of money in constructing a new prison.

Department of Public Works—Mr. Van Nort's Report.

Mr. Van Nort, the Commissioner of Public Works, has made to the Mayor his report of the operations of the Department of Public Works for the year ending April 10, 1872. The distribution of Croton water in the lower part of the City is being improved by the laying of a new water-main from the reservoir to Chambers-street. In extending the system of Croton-water, pipes more than twelve and a half miles of pipe, from four inches to four feet in diameter, were laid.

There were laid during the year, 381,498¼ square yards of stone block-pavement, 12,140 yards of wooden pavement, and 119,937 square feet of bridge or street-crossings.

The receipts from Croton-water rents were increased, while the number of Water Policemen was reduced from 87 to 25 for the whole City. A new storage-reservoir, capable of holding 3,000,000,000 gallons, is being constructed at Boyd's Corners, in Putnam County, and will be ready for use next Fall; preparations for building another, still larger reservoir, are being made. The City uses 88,000,000 gallons of water daily, the increase in the consumption of water being at more then double the rate of increase in population.

During the year 4 miles of streets were regulated and graded, 8¾ miles of curb and gutter set, 11 miles of side-walks flagged, 208,470 cubic yards of rock and 65,966 cubic yards of earth excavated, and 387,928 cubic yards of material filled in.

New-York City has 460 miles of streets and avenues, of which 325 miles are regulated and graded, and 304 miles are paved.

There are 18,301 street lamps under the jurisdiction of the Department.

By the report of Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, a detailed account of the expenditures made under the several appropriations is given.

By the report from the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, the amount of assessments remaining uncollected at the beginning of the fiscal year, together with the assessments received for collection during the year, was $8,268,563 17, of which there was collected and paid into the City Treasury $1,675,655 38; $2,390,900 45 were returned in arrears; assessments for $670,333 71 were vacated or reduced.

The report of the Contract Clerk gave a list of sixty-eight contracts made during the year, the aggregate amount of which is $4,060,837 40.

The expenditures of the Department on account of the annual tax-levy were $925,328 95 from April 11 to Dec. 31, 1871, and $105,314 57 from Jan. 1 to April 10, 1872.

The expenditures of the Department upon Trust and Special Funds were $5,933,434 66.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Nicolo Andres was held for examination by Commissioner Betts, yesterday, on a charge of desertion from the Austrian bark Rebecca.

John Simmons, aged forty-one years, a native of France, fell out of a fourth-story window of his residence, No. 126 Clinton-place, yesterday, and was killed.

William Baker, a colored laborer, residing at No. 84 Sullivan-street, fell overboard from Pier No. 12 East River, yesterday evening, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

Nathan Sonneburg, of No. 255 East Tenth-street, was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with rinsing canceled revenue stamps. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Samuel Taft, a truckman, fifty-five years of age, who lived at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Boulevard, died at the Reception Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on Friday last by falling from his truck.

Wm. Kiernan, aged fifty, died yesterday at his residence, No. 356 East Nineteenth-street, from injuries received several days ago while at work at John M. Stearns' silk factory, in Forty-second-street, near Third-avenue.

Charles Bernel, aged eighteen, of No. 42 Henry-street, during a quarrel, yesterday, with a stranger in Forsyth-street, was stabbed in the left arm and severely wounded. He was taken to his home, and his assailant escaped.

During a fight in Pearl-street, near Chatham-street, yesterday afternoon, William Doyle, of No. 60 Pearl-street, struck Francisco Savary, of No. 25 Mulberry-street, on the head with a hoe, wounding him severely.

John Greig, a Greek sailor, was arrested by a Deputy Marshal on a charge of stabbing Capt. Richmond, of the bark Sunshine, on which vessel he was employed. He was held for examination by Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday morning a fracas occurred in East Eleventh-street, near First-avenue, between Edward McMahon and John Knapp, of No. 302 East Eleventh-street. Knapp struck McMahon on the head with an old sword, inflicting a severe wound.

Yesterday morning John Moore, of No. 438 West Fortieth-street, quarreled at No. 519 West Thirty-third-street with Samuel Walker, a colored man. Walker struck Moore on the head with a bar of iron, injuring him seriously. Moore was taken to his home and Walker escaped.

At 7½ o'clock yesterday evening, car No. 38, of the Broadway and University-place line, ran into car No. 125, of the Eighth-avenue line, totally demolishing the front platform of the Eighth-avenue car, and severely injuring John Smith, the driver, and Thomas Murphy, one of the passengers.

Three sailors, Ole Sjursen, cook, Jacob Rasmusen and Johannes Horbjornser were arrested for desertion from the Norwegan steamer St. Olaf and taken before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. They stated that their boarding-house keeper induced them to desert, and they were willing to go to work again.

Patrolmen Thos. Fleming and Wm. H. Irwin, Tenth Precinct; John Gallagher, Twenty-eighth Precinct; Theron Jones and Daniel D. Carpenter, Fifteenth Precinct; Wm. P. Schuyler, Thirteenth Precinct, and Wm. Leslie, Sixteenth Precinct, were dismissed the Department by the Board of Police yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Capt. George M. Sangster, of No. 184 Rodney-street, has been missing since July 3.

One of the chief attractions at Prospect Park now is the mimic yachting on the lake.

Assessor Leich has determined to reduce the revenue force, now that the illicit whisky business is broken up.

On Sunday night, sneak-thieves stole $20 worth of carpenters' tools from the new school-house, corner of Hoyt and President streets.

Wm. Lawler, residing at No. 64 Columbia-place, fell from the roof of his house on Sunday, and was impaled on a rail fence below, causing instant death.

Yesterday morning, Edward Newman, laborer, aged fifty-seven years, while digging a cellar in North Fifth-street, E. D., had his leg broken by the falling of a large stone.

Sunday evening three boys stepped on a Powers-street car, and while the conductor, Wm. Jones, was in the act of collecting the fares, one of the boys snatched $5 from him and ran off.

Yesterday morning, Christian Hamileble, of No. 470 Atlantic-avenue, fell from the second-story window of his residence to the sidewalk and broke his leg. He was taken to Long Island College Hospital.

Andrew Black, an ex-clerk in the Controller's office, and John McGlinn were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing Daniel Hughes' liquor-store, corner of Clymer-street and Myrtle-avenue.

The Health Officer's report for last week shows: Small-pox cases reported, 12; typhoid fever, 8; diphtheria, 1; number of burial permits granted, 425; birth returns received, 61; marriage returns received, 55.

On Sunday evening, James Pryor, one of the Battle-row gang, struck Edward Schnaderbeck, a beer brewer of Maujer-street, on the head with a heavy stone, inflicting a serious wound. Pryor was arrested.

The Mayor, Controller and Auditor met at noon, yesterday, and appointed Mr. Hesson M. Wheeler, of the Twentieth Ward; Mr. Franklin Woodruff, of the Third Ward, and Robert D. Benedict, of the Twentieth Ward, a Board of Elections.

The suits in the contested assessment cases, for repairing Montague and other streets, have been discontinued, and Justice Tappan yesterday made an order awarding to the respective parties their costs, to be paid by the city.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Education have decided to issue $2,500 in bonds for the purchase of a site for the new school-house.

John Samuels, of Oyster Bay, was struck by a Long Island Railroad locomotive on Saturday night and killed.

It is proposed to establish a parade ground and rifle range on the Creed farm, to take the place of that at East New-York, where there is insufficient room.

Yesterday, Mayor De Bevoise, of Long Island City, appointed John B. Madden Corporation Counsel, vice A. G. Stevens, and Alexander Moran, Commissioner of Public Works, vice Geo. W. Williams.

The examination in the case of Mrs. Williams and John Owens, the former charged with attempting to murder Agnes Williams, and the latter with threatening to poison her, was concluded before Recorder Pareells yesterday. They were committed for trial before the City Court.

Yesterday morning the police of Long Island City captured Minnie Waters and another girl named Bigsby, while escaping from Blackwell's Island. They were being assisted by five men in a boat named R. B. Burnett, No. 3. The men were locked up and the women were sent back.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The July Term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County commenced at White Plains, yesterday morning, before Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and Justices of Sessions Solkman and Howe.

A barn, belonging to Col. G. Lyons, at Woodstock, was nearly destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. A prompt arrival of firemen prevented a total destruction of the property. Loss estimated at $2,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the body of a male child was found in the water near Stapleton Dock, wrapped up in a table cloth.

Today the Committee of Assessments of Edgewater will meet at Stapleton for the purpose of hearing complaints.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new bridge is to be built across the Assaupunk Creek at Monmouth-street, Trenton.

An ice-water fountain has been started in front of the City Hall at Trenton, at the expense of the city.

A child of William H. Richards, residing at No. 137 Newton-street, Newark, was run over yesterday morning by a loaded wagon, and instantly killed.

John Kennedy was yesterday sentenced to the County Work-house for ninety days, for throwing stones at the Simpson M. E. Church on Sunday, while intoxicated.

A man named Gunard, in charge of a liquor-store belonging to Mr. Mangie, at Crawford, was fatally burned by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp on Saturday evening, and died on Sunday night.

Michael Flemming, a hatter, residing in Newark, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday morning, by severing the arteries of his left arm with a pair of scissors. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, and will probably recover.

The body of a man named William Derry, a farm-laborer of Mr. Augustus Cutler, Morristown, was found on Sunday morning in a field of Mr. Cutler's in an advanced stage of decomposition. Derry had been missing since the 3d inst. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from unknown causes was returned.

Libbie Garrabrant, convicted of the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, at Paterson, in December last, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, but whose sentence was commuted by the Court of Pardons to imprisonment for life, was yeterday removed to Trenton. She was taken away by Deputy Sheriff Townsend.

An unknown man was struck and instantly killed while walking on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Plainsboro, yesterday morning, by the locomotive of the 8 o'clock train from New-York. Deceased was about fifty years old, and was dressed in a checked flannel shirt, blue pants, black hat, and low shoes without stockings.

THE FRENCH DEMONSTRATION.

Meeting and Parade of the Elsatians and Lorrainers in this City—They Manifest their Loyalty to the French Republic.

The natives of Elsass and Lorraine, who are now residing in this City and vicinity, yesterday manifested loyalty to the French Republic by meeting at Irving Hall and a procession through Broadway down to the French Consulate, in Bowling-green, where it halted for the purpose of enrolling such of the natives of Elsass and Lorraine as wished to retain their original nationality as French citizens, to take the necessary steps for that purpose. The procession was headed by the band of the Gardes Lafayette, which was followed by that company, numbering about forty men in uniform, under command of Capt. Lafon. This was succeeded by the members of the New-York Association of the natives of Elsass and Lorraine, with large numbers of their brethren from Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Westchester County, and more distant points. They numbered about fifteen hundred men, and marched in solid column. Several children were in the ranks. All were decked with tri-colored badges, most of which bore in gold letters the names of the two provinces represented. Mr. Fortwengler, the President of the Association, acted as Grand Marshal.

Several French and American flags were borne in the procession. The Elsatian Aid Society carried a heavy tricolored banner, with massive gold fringe, presented to the Society by the French residents of this City. At the Astor House the procession was viewed by the Apache chiefs.

As the column neared Bowling-green the band struck up the "Marseillaise." The Gardes Lafayette drew up on the east side of Whitehall-street, while the rest of the procession formed in line opposite the French Consulate, from which the tricolor was conspicuously displayed. Mr. Fortwengler mounted the steps of the Consulate and briefly addressed his countrymen in the French language, congratulating them on the patriotism exhibited by so large a number of them, and saying that as so many were present, the signing of the papers would be performed today only by a committee. He closed with the sentiment, "Vive la France," which was echoed by the assembly in an enthusiastic shout.

In answer to the address M. De la Forest, Consul-General of France, said how deeply he felt touched by the noble impression of fidelity to the mother country just uttered by M. Fortwengler on behalf of the Committee. It would be a gratifying duty for him to transmit to the Government of the Republic the resolutions of the Frenchmen from the East who reside in New-York.

The Committee then entered the office of the Consul, M. De la Forest, and had their names inscribed in a blank form, of which the following is a translation:

TREATY OF THE 10TH OF MAY AND 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1871.

On the —— day of —— appeared personally before me ——, to me well known, who was born at ——, the —— day of ——, who, in conformity to the articles of the treaty of the 10th day of May and the additional agreement of the 11th of December, 1871, elects as his nationality the French Republic. He intends so to remain.

A. L. DE LA FOREST, Consul-General.

The other natives of Elsass and Lorraine in this City will enroll their names as it may suit their convenience.

After the ceremony at the Consulate, line was again formed and the procession passed up Broadway to the armory of the Gardes Lafayette, where, after taking lunch, the procession dispersed.

General Sessions Notes—Sentences by the Recorder.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Ellen Carlock was sent to the Penitentiary for a year, for stabbing Frederick Humbert with a penknife, on the 3d inst. John McCarthy, for brutally assaulting a little girl, Lizzie Fry, was sent to State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

John Williams plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the Penitentiary.

John G. McClane, a Third-avenue conductor, was arraigned for stealing a watch from Joseph J. Boggi, while the latter was riding in his car on the night of the 29th ult. The prisoner said he found the watch and concealed it in the depot, because he did not know who it belonged to. Six months' imprisonment.

Thomas Bell, a repulsive-looking man, who keeps a policy shop in Thirteenth street, was convicted of an assault on a little girl named Adele Gillett. He was sentenced to State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

Michael Kelly, Thomas Regney and Michael Kells were tried on a charge of riotous conduct. The case was one growing out of the late working men's strikes. On the 24th of June Kelly and Kells were in Stiles' planing-mill at Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue, not being employed there, and when asked to leave they refused until the men employed there stopped work and joined the strike. According to the evidence of the officer who arrested them, one of the prisoners was throwing the belts off the wheels to stop the machinery. They were arrested, and on the way to the Station-house, Kells passed to Regney a pair of brass knuckles. This was all Regney's proven connection with the case, and he was discharged. The others were found not guilty, under instructions from the Court.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners.

Yesterday afternoon the entire police force of Jersey City was called together in the drill-room of the First Precinct, by order of the Police Commissioners. The men were then addressed by Commissioner Marinus, who said that the Board had been given to understand that, in view of the proposed attempt to force them out of office, some of the men had used disrespectful language, and shown signs of insubordination. This could not be allowed. The men were still under their control, and would probable remain so, at least for some time. He demanded that the men should quietly attend to their duty. Chief McWilliams made similar remarks, after which the men were returned to their precincts.

The Alleged Poisoning of Assessor Anderson.

Application was made, yesterday, before Justice Tappen, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, to have Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson and Dr. Lucius B. Irish admitted to bail. The parties are jointly indicted for having caused the death by poisoning of Edward O. Anderson, the husband of Mrs. Anderson, in April last. The affidavits of the two prisoners were read, in which they assert their innocence. The Judge reserved his decision, and the prisoners were remanded to jail.

The Meat We Eat.

On Sunday evening a man was observed driving a sick cow along Fifth-avenue, belaboring the poor beast with a large club. Mr. Bergh, Superintendent, and an officer of the Society, arrested the man, who stated that he was going to have the cow killed at a slaughter-house in Forty-sixth-street, East River. The animal was much diseased and scarcely able to walk. An order for her destruction was procured from the owner, and instead of going to the slaughter-house and from thence to market as food, the carcass was sent to the rendering dock.

Fatal Accident.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, having dark brown hair, and dressed in dark coat and pants, with black felt hat, and wearing slippers, attempted to get on an emigrant-car attached to a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad, which was passing the corner of Jane and West streets. He lost his balance, and fell under the car. The wheels passed over his head, completely severing it from the body. The trunk and head were sent to the Morgue.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY—Held by Blatchford, J.—3250, Henry G. Robinson vs. Adolphus E. Godefroy, John S. Banker and Frederick T. Opperman; 3475, Daniel W. Pierson vs. Walter Jones; 3503, In the matter of Julius Deitsch vs. Moseley Ezekiel; 3553, Castle W. Herrick vs. John H. Ketcham; 3555, Frederick Lewis vs. Bernard Metz, Jos. Metz and Louis Cleve; 3557, Isaac W. Parmenter vs. Eugene A. Heath and Besson J. Austin; 3559, John C. Hoellinger vs. John J. Rogers; 3560, Daniel M. Devoe vs. Godfrey Roller; 3561, David A. Youngs vs. Clinthian Flerx; 3562, Fred. W. Hotchkiss vs. Hiram Cohen; 3563, J. B. Adriance et al. vs. Richard Meares; 3565, Philip Bissinger vs. Sam. Christ; 3566, Seligman Adler et al. vs. Richard Meares; 3567, Robert Struthers vs. Bernard Metz, Jos. Metz, Louis Cleve, Eugene Ketterlinus; 3568, Paul Weilbarlier et al. vs. Charles C. Sabin; 3569, Henry S. Leshon vs. Lodi Vunt Wuhr; 3570, John C. Barnes vs. Augustus M. Mills; 3571, Philip F. Carey vs. Michael Hughes; 3572, Isaac Waixel vs. Michael Hughes; 3573, Jos. Bissichs vs. Charles Hobbs and Isaac N. Hilbard; 3574, Elhm Hyman vs. Solomon Louis, Israel Davis and Herman Davis; 3575, J. C. Freeman vs. M. V. Waring; 3576, Utica City National Bank vs. J. H. White, Charles C. White, Stephen C. Whitman and Jas. Loch.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M. Held in Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I.—25, Coleman vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 26, Keenan vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 27, Ryan vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 28, Boyce et al. vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 29, Hough vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 34½, In the matter of Blankman vs. Senior, deceased. Call 39, Mackay vs. The Blue Ridge Railroad Company.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—James A. Carroll, manslaughter; John Landis, Michael Gannon, Timothy O'Connor, robbery; John Landis, Wm. Grives, James Foster, grand larceny; William Walsh, Walter Bredhead, forgery; George Dunn, false pretenses; Margaret Smith, Rose Smith, Wm. C. Yorke, Henry Gannon, Charles Williams, alias Samuel Phillips, grand larceny; George Adams, John W. Ridgeway, Julia Wall, larceny from the person; Robert Kelly, John K. Mortimer, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.

By Judge Freedman.

James W. Smith vs. Cyrus Olmsted; default opened.

Jacob Harris vs. Simon Grabowski; order granted.

Josiah W. Wentworth, Jr., &c., vs. William A. Kobbi; order granted.

Keren Colahan vs. White et al.; order granted.

Albert H. Wright vs. John P. Huggins; order denying motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 15.

By Judge Larremore.

McCue vs. Birdsall; motion granted.

Kitchen vs. McLue; judgment ordered.

Millington vs. Fearing; order settling case.

In the matter of the final accounting of Herman Ditt; motion granted.

Britton vs. Chase; motion granted unless plaintiff within ten days serve and file his complaint.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6 75@$7 50. Wheat advanced and in fair demand; sales of No 2 Spring at $1 26¼@$1 26¾, cash or seller July; $1 19½@$1 19¾, seller August; No. 3 Spring, $1 09@$1 10. Corn in good demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 41¼c., cash; 41¼c.@41¾c., seller August; 43¾c.@44c., seller September; Rejected, 37¾c.@38c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 26¾c. cash, or seller August. Rye in good demand at 59¼c.@60c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 53c. for No. 2 Fall. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 87c. Pork in fair demand and advanced at $14 62½ cash; $14 50 seller August; Lard strong; $8 asked, $7 90 bid. Bulk Meats and Bacon in good demand, but no sales of either. Sugar-cured Hams, canvased, sold at 14½c., packed. Cattle dull and drooping at $5@$6 25 for good to choice Steers. Live Hogs firm and active at $3 90@$4 25. Freights in fair demand and lower; Corn to Buffalo, 7c.; to Kingston, 12¼c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Cattle, and 6,500 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 285,000 bushels Corn, 135,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Cattle, and 7,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—In store—Wheat, 350,000 bushels; Corn, 443,000 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels; Rye, 15,500 bushels; Barley, 3,100 bushels; Peas, 1,300 bushels; Barley-malt, 37,000 bushels. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 141,000 bushels; Oats, 89,000 bushels; Flour, 2,500 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 240,000 bushels; Oats, 146,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Oats, 7¼c., and Corn 10¼c. to New-York, boatmen generally asking 12c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn. Rail Shipments—13,500 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. Corn dull; No. 2 Western held at 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western nominally held at 37c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 25@$9; Fancy, $9 25@$10. Wheat held 3c.@5c. higher; Red, $1 70@$1 77; Amber, $1 80; White, $1 85@$1 90. Rye firm at 68c.@70c. Corn firmer; Yellow, 63c.@64c.; Mixed Western, 62. Oats firmer; White, 42c.@43c.; Mixed, 40c. Coffee unchanged; Rio, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold. Sugar unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $14. Lard dull at 9c.@9¼c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 21¼c.@22c. Whisky held at 93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; Middling, 22¾c.@22¼c.; net receipts, 180 bales; gross, 180 bales; sales, 23 bales; stock, 15,928 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Cotton dull; Middling nominally 23c.; net receipts, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 423 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 6,893 bales.

GALVESTON, July 15.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 20¼c.; stock, 635 bales.

Closing of Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Germany, via Bremen, by the Nemesis, at 12 M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Nevada, at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for San Francisco.—A. H. Bartholomew and sister, Miss Eliza A. Betts, G. G. Hawley, Mark Heller and wife, Thos. Harrison, W. Earnshow and wife, O. S. Bupton and wife, R. C. Morton, Mrs. Zylpha Beach, Mrs. H. A. Suddoth, Mrs. Jane Johnson, Edward J. Hudson, Miss Harrison, Joseph N. Fernandez, Mary O'Brine, Dr. H. M. Kirke, A. W. Maflin, Joseph M. Sloan, H. Gordan, John J. Coffey, Mrs. Geisel, L. Hartter, wife and infant. Way Passengers—C. Locarras, wife, son, daughter and child, Mrs. Isaac C. Hanriques and 2 children, Miss L. Pavare, Mrs. Bondat and 3 children, Rafael Gonzales, F. Ramirez Valdes, F. P. Balmaseda, Ferd Peppe, D. C. Da Coster and wife, E. C. Mola, Mrs. C. E. Stewart and servant, S. Hammerstein, F. Badell, Mrs. Favre, daughter and 2 children, Chas. Hasband, P. L. Howser and wife, Lucas Crooker, Joseph S. Cornwall, F. P. White, Lieut. T. C. Farrell, Dr. T. A. Batmanga, Andres J. Comez, D. O. Rully, C. E. Perry, Mrs. Jane Cobham, Rafael Sunbaldi, Ignacio de Frentes, Ricardo de Frentes, Capt. P. W. Penhallow, S. D. Munsell, Wm. Wall, and a large number in steerage.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—H. L. Tracy and wife, W. J. Harris, Henry Harris, C. A. Hallis, Miss M. Hale, Mrs. A. Hartburn, E. J. Hayes, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. A. M. Perrott, Miss Minnie Perrott, Miss Mary Griffin, Mr. Crawford, J. B. Platt, Mrs. Platt, 4 children and servant, Master David Platt, M. Nasmith, Miss Nasmith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Mrs. Powers and three children, C. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Puddicombe, Mrs. E. Cowley, Miss Sarah Howells, Mrs. L. Baery, Mrs. R. H. Hands, Abram Mills, J. McAndrew, J. D. Millar, Mr. Kennedy, W. H. Wolcott, J. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Viccars, Mrs. Brady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:42 | Sun sets......7:29 | Moon sets.12:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:11 | Gov. Island..4:00 | Hell Gate..5:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Norma, (Br.,) Coalfleet, St. George, N. B., George E. Cooke & Co.; Smiling Morn, Maured, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Coringa, (Br.,) Watson, Valparaiso, &c., Fabri & Chauncey; Ormus, Pettengill, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Eber, (Aust.,) Murnish, Limerick, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Esau, (Aust.,) Marassi, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Virgo, (Dan.,) Michelsen, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Wm. Jex.

Brigs Iyland, (Dan.,) Wenstadt, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; L'Amico, (Ital.,) Esposito, Gloucester, E., Slocovich & Co.; Maggie, (Br.,) Wright, Santa Martha and Savanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Manson, Glisey, Boston, Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Uncle Tom, Looke, Jacksonville; Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool July 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 566 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst; July 6, passed a National steam-ship bound E. at 9½ A. M., supposed Holland; 9th, 1 P. M., steamer in company bound W., supposed Denmark, from London via Havre for New-York; same date, at 10½ P. M. exchanged signals with a Guion steam-ship bound E.; same date, midnight, Hamburg steam-ship do.; 14th, 2 P. M. passed a White Star steam-ship, a French and an Inman steam-ship, all do.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship S. G. Reed, Winsor, Shanghai Jan. 6 and Batavia April 11, with tea to S. G. Reed & Co. Passed Anjier same day, Cape of Good Hope May 24, crossed the equator June 15, in lon. 33 30, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Botanist, (of Liverpool,) Lankaster, Calcutta March 13, with mdse. to Cabot & Bowles. Had fine weather throughout; passed Cape of Good Hope May 25, and crossed the equator June 19 in lon. 33 W.

Ship Agra, (of Boston,) Miller, Hong Kong, 119 ds., with tea, &c., to Westray & Gibbs. Passed Angier April 10, Cape of Good Hope, May 26; arrived at St. Helena June 6, and sld. the 7th, and crossed the equator June 20 in lon. 35 20 W.; May 2, lat. 25 56, lon. 49 24 E., fell in with ship Coringa (of Glasgow) dismasted and in a sinking condition; took off the crew, 21 all told, and landed them at St. Helena; the ship Coringa was 1,000 tons burden, and from Shields for Bombay, with a cargo of coals; she was dismasted April 26, and there was 7 feet of water in the hold when abandoned; June, Joseph Carter, passenger, died of consumption, and was buried at sea; he was put on board by the American Consul; experienced 14 ds. of unusual boisterous weather off the Cape of Good Hope; from thence fine weather.

Ship Tabor, (of Bath,) Otis, Calcutta and Sand Heads March 16, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 26, and crossed the equator June 21, in lon. 35 30; had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Vesta, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Vent, Cow Bay, C. B., 25 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had light westerly winds, with thick fog.

Bark Alpha, (Norw.,) Naess, Havre 5 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the middle passage, and had fine weather; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Havelock, (of London,) Sauvage, Singapore, March 24, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Angier March 31; Cape of Good May 22, and crossed the equator June 18 in lon. 29 30 W.; experienced strong westerly gales off the Cape; from thence fine weather.

Bark Canada, (N. G.,) Lammert, New-Castle Jan 2, via Falmouth 52 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Made the northern passage, and had light winds and calms; has been 26 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purrington, Port-au-Prince 10 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Wistiold, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Malaga 46 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar June 1; took the southern passage and had light winds and calms.

Brig T. Kemick, (of Boston,) Rose, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jules Sazerac & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 15 days, with produce and 8 passengers to Duncan McColl. Had moderate W. winds, and was 5 days N. of Hatteras.

Brig Thomas Turull, (of New-Orleans,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Had fresh easterly winds up to Bermuda, and from thence 6 ds., with light southerly winds.

Brig Anna Maria, (N. G.,) Nibbe, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Max, (N. G.,) Oltmann, Naguabo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Cape Haytien 9 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker—vessel to Borland & Dearborn. Had moderate weather.

Brig Nellie Gay, Scandilla, Curnana, Ven., 20 ds., with general wrecking implements to Atlantic Submarine Co.

Schr. Harry White, Hopkins, Arroyo, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Booth Bay,) Reed, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Olivia A. O'Mullon, (Br.,) Crane, Parrsboro, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. (Not as before reported.)

Schr. Fannie H. Bucklin, (of Rockland) Bucklin, Windsor, N. S., 22 ds., with 450 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Kittie Stevens, Anderson, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Watrous & Wilson—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. (Incorrectly reported 14th.)

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Fielding, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 275 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Lucretia, Cozzens, Key West 17 ds., in ballast to B. J. Wenberg. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Belle Halladay, King, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; cloudy and raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—Arr. steamer William Crane, from Baltimore; Achilles, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; brigs Lily, from Cienfuegos; William Welsh, from Caibarien.

Arr. this P. M.—Ship Star of Hope, from Calcutta; bark Woodside, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Erie, from Savannah; Rabboni, from Baltimore; Dirigo, from Baltimore; George E. Dale, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamer Hercules, from Philadelphia.

Below—Bark Zephyrine, from Bonaive

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—Arr. steamer Saratoga, from New-York, for Havana, put in for fuel.

Sld. schr. William R. Knighton for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 15.—Arr. bark Alert, from Japan; brig Albona, from Santos for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore brigs Clyde and Village Belle; bark Eliza Cochran, from Cardenas; brig Aparent; schrs. Peerless, from St. Johns; Harriet Baker, from St. Pierre.

Passed out, bark Windward, for Acapulco; George Henry, for Falmouth; Lenox and Cosmopolite, for Cork; bark Manitou; schr. J. E. Campbell; bark Jose Maria; brigs Mississippi, Pastoria and Florence; schrs. Mary Collins and Stickney.

LEWES, Del., July 15.—Arr. bark Argentine, from Turk's Island, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—The steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, for New-York, sld. on the 13th.

The steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, from New-York, arr. on the 14th.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 15.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston; schrs. Early Bird, from New-York; Somerset, from St. Augustine, Fla.; brigs Flora Goodall, from Philadelphia; Farley Hand, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Catawanteak, for Saltilla River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 13.—Arr., brig Dirigo, Baltimore, for Boston; schrs. G. L., Albany, for Boston; Lucy A. Blossom, Rondout, for do.; U. Curtis, Weehawken, for do.; J. G. Drew, Jacksonville, for do.; Julia Ann, Elizabethport, for do.; D. B. Webb, New-York, do.; M. S. Hathaway, South Amboy, for Portsmouth; Alpine, Hoboken, for Salisbury; Benjamin Strong, Elizabethport, for Portland; Helen Mar, Philadelphia, for do.; Frolic and J. B. Norris, from Boston; Sarah B. Harris, of Boston, and E. A. Lombard, of Truro, bound E., mackereling.

Passed by, schr. Mindora, St. John, for Providence.

Sld., schrs. M. S. Hathaway, Julia Ann.

14th—Arr. bark During, Boston, for Baltimore; brig Ida, Ivigtut, for Philadelphia—July 1, in lat. 42 30, lon. 60 39, saw the ship Calcutta steering E.; also arr. brig George E. Dale, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. Kossuth, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth; Medford, do., for Boston; May Munroe, Port Johnson, for do.; Starlight, Georgetown, D. C., for do; J. S. Bragdon, Ephraim & Anna, Boston, for Philadelphia; Bertha Souder, Windsor, for do.; Virginia, do., for New-York; Grand Island, Rockland, for do.; Hesperus, Blue Hill, for do.; July Fourth, Bargoe, for do.; Dexalo, do., for Providence; Zingo, Portland, for Hartford; Arcilla, St. John, for Fall River; Ocean Queen, of Wellefleet, bound E., mackereling.

Sld. all before reported, except brig Ida, schrs. Bertha Souder, July Fourth, Grand Island, Zingo, May Munroe, J. S. Bragdon, Medford, Starlight and Ephraim & Anna.

15th—Arr. schrs. Bessie Morris, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; Albert Mason, Boston, for do; Kate & Luella, Bangor, for Middletown.

Spoken, &c.

May 16, by ship S. G. Reed, in lat. 34 S., lon. 29 E., spoke bark Golden Fleece, from Columbo, for London.

July 12, by ship Tabor, in lat. 34 32, lon. 71 30, spoke ship Sattara, (of Liverpool,) from Calcutta, for Boston.

April 25, by ship Botanist, in lat. 19 78, lon. 68 58, E., spoke ship Alice Buck, from Calcutta, for Amsterdam, 37 ds. out; June 17, lat. 3 25 S., lon. 29 30 W., ship Mercator, (Br.,) from Glasgow, for Valparaiso; June 19, lat. 0 10 N., lon. 33 10 W., ship Sarah Anne, (Br.,) from Bahia, for Falmouth; July 4, lat. 28 40 N., lon. 64 18 W., H. M. S. Woodlark, steering S. under canvas; July 9, lat. 31 N., lon. 67 W., whaler William Wilson; out 40 ds., and had taken no oil.

July 6, by ship Agra, in lat. 27 55 N., lon. 64 48 W., spoke bark Eugenie, from Algoa Bay, for New-York; 61 ds. out.

July 8, by brig Remick, in the Straits of Florida, spoke schr. David Nickels, from Kingston, for New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The Williams & Guion steam-ship Manhattan, Capt. Price, from New-York July 3, for Liverpool, touched at this port at 5 o'clock this evening, and shortly after proceeded on her voyage.

PLYMOUTH, July 15.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Stahl, from New-York July 4 for Hamburg, touched at this port today and proceeded.

MOVILLE, July 15.—The Allan line steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec for Liverpool, touched at this port today and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 15.—The steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Basse, from Baltimore July 3, arr. here today.

The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Hansa, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York July 3, touched at this port on Saturday en route to Bremen.

BERGEN, Norway, July 15.—Sld. steam-ship Peter Jebsen, (Norw.,) Wulf, New-York.

The steam-ship Harald Haarfager, (Norw.,) Capt. Lund, will leave Bergen, Norway, on Wednesday, July 17, for New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

BELTS, CHATELAINES, BELT-POUCHES, FAN-HOOKS, CHAINS, &c.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The NORTH-WESTERN (BABCOCK) FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY having brought suit against the PHILADELPHIA (GARDNER) FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, for alleged infringement of the Carlier and Vignon Patent, (dated April 13, 1869,) which the said Babcock Company professes to own, in the use of water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas as a means to extinguish fires, we desire to make the following statements all of which we are prepared to fully substantiate by proof:

First—The so-called Carlier and Vignon Patent is invalid for want of novelty, in that a patent was issued to W. H. Phillips in England, in 1844, and in this country in 1850, for a fire extinguisher, in which water impregnated with carbonic acid gas was used as the extinguishing agent.

Second—The said so-called Carlier and Vignon Patent has no legal existence, no legal application ever having been made for it to the Patent Office; and its issuance therefrom was accomplished by gross fraud.

Third—The lawyers conducting this suit against us, brought suit for the same clients on the same patent, against one Duryea, in the United States Court in New-York, 1870, and the answer of Duryea being filed, setting forth the facts herein alluded to, said suit was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiffs.

The Babcock Company expects to destroy the sale of the Gardner Extinguisher, which has so seriously interfered with their long-enjoyed monopoly, by extensively advertising this suit, and thus intimidating the public. It is our purpose to defeat their fraudulent design, and to this end, we shall shortly publish a history of the matter, which will undeceive the public and expose the worthlessness of that sham, called the Carlier and Vignon Patent.

Copies will be mailed to any address on application. This Company will give guarantees against all loss, damage or trouble for use of the Gardner Extinguisher, and will, at its sole expense, defend all suits that may be brought against it.

D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary,
Philadelphia Fire Extinguisher Company,
No. 1306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.